

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1976

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Variable Temp. 34 (48-52). Tomorrow variable.  
Wednesday Temp. 34-42 (48-52). Thursday  
Temp. 34-42 (48-52). Friday Temp. 34-42 (48-52).  
Saturday Temp. 34-42 (48-52). Sunday Temp. 34-42 (48-52).  
Additional weather forecasts on page 2.

28,945



**MAIN, BELFAST IN FLAMES**—Firemen battling a stubborn blaze in the center of Belfast, one of two set off by bombs that were placed in two large stores yesterday.

## More Bombs Fuel Ulster Violence

**BELFAST, Feb. 17 (AP)**—Two bombs exploded in Belfast today, continuing a campaign of violence in the province. The bombs exploded within minutes of each other, wrecking a supermarket and a furniture store, a police spokesman said. No casualties were reported.

## Iran Gives Consortium Firms 2-Cent Crude-Oil Discount

**TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (AP)**—Iran announced today it would give a 2-cent-a-barrel discount on its crude oil to a consortium of Western oil companies that agreed to return for investments they made in exploration and production facilities.

The announcement was made by Shahin M. Mousavi, vice-chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co. He said the consortium, composed of British Petroleum, Shell, Esso, and others, had agreed to return for investments they made in exploration and production facilities.

Mr. Mousavi also discussed Iran's decision yesterday to lower its crude oil price generally by 2 cents a barrel to \$11.40. He said the decision was to have been announced in December during the Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but the announcement was postponed when the meeting was broken up by riots.

Mr. Mousavi said that since OPEC passed the price of crude oil in October, 1975, both Iran and Kuwait have been selling their heavy crude oil at a discount.

He said the lowering of Iranian prices by 2 cents a barrel should not be regarded as a breach of OPEC arrangements. He said that Iran and Kuwait had agreed to a price reduction, but the price was still sold at a premium of \$1.10 a barrel in Kuwait or Arabia.

Mr. Mousavi said the main reason for lowering the price of Iranian oil was that it had been a year for oil exports and that a consortium had reduced production by 740,000 barrels a day on the average and more than 12 million barrels a day during the last months of 1975 and January, 1976. There had been no alternative but to raise the crude price to compensate for the loss in the market, he said.

Mr. Mousavi said Iran hoped to obtain a solution by which the consortium would increase its production to the schedule of 1975.

## Polish Party Chides Communist Opposition Bloc

**WARSAW, Feb. 17 (UPI)**—The communist party newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, said today that Poland would not renounce its commitment already reached with West Germany to normalize their relations.

The article attacked West Germany's position on the German Democratic Republic, saying that the agreement with Poland was a "historic step" and that Poland was prepared to pay any price in this matter. It said that German relations were a delicate affair.

## Paris Jars EEC Unity, Recognizes The MPLA

By James Goldborough

**PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI)**—France broke ranks with its European Economic Community partners today to recognize the People's Republic of Angola.

Other EEC nations are expected to follow suit shortly, but France was the first to do it, drawing considerable criticism from other European capitals.

The move had been engaged in diplomatic consultations for several days to try to coordinate policy on how to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Soviet-backed force that now rules the country, aided by a large Cuban troop contingent.

France, formerly a principal supporter of the defeated National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), decided that the recognition could no longer be put off. The United States has been urging delay in recognition of the government of Agostinho Neto.

Several capitals expressed surprise at the French move, especially after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's public complaint last week about the absence of a common European policy on such issues as Angola.

In Brussels, EEC officials expressed deep regret today that France today broke ranks in its haste to recognize the Popular Republic of Angola.

They said the community had agreed on recognition of the Luanda-based government by the end of the month, but had objected to steamroller tactics adopted by France over the past few days.

They had even rejected a cable from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week asking the community to delay recognition until next month.

"Ultimatum" Decried  
France delivered an ultimatum and held fire for only 24 hours to see if its partners would go along with it. This could hardly be called consultations. But at least there has been a semblance of consultation among the Nine," one official said.

Another commented: "It is deeply regrettable that the Nine were not able to reach a joint position and announce it at the same time, especially as all of them hold roughly the same point of view."

The explanation in Paris was that France had been urging swift action on Angola since Saturday, and that after three days the Nine still could not agree. The West Germans, in particular, were reported reluctant to act quickly.

Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



**KING IN CATALONIA**—Spanish King Juan Carlos addressing gathering in the former throne room of the Kings of Catalonia in Barcelona. At far right is his wife, Sofia.

## Monk Calls for Conciliation, Rights

## Juan Carlos Hears Catalan Appeal

**BARCELONA, Feb. 17 (AP)**—King Juan Carlos got an appeal today from the Roman Catholic Church to free Spain's political prisoners and recognize special rights for the restive Catalan people.

The King continued his tour of northeast Spain still surrounded by officialdom but with evidence of political dissatisfaction from both the left and right. His schedule kept him out of range of angry shouts against the new government and the police.

But he heard a direct appeal from a leading Catalan churchman to liberate the country and remove the scars of the Spanish Civil War, which led to four decades of rightist dictatorship under Francisco Franco.

Abbot Dom Cassia said to the King in a homily at Montserrat monastery, "We carry in our house the wish for conciliation, amnesty, peace and full and clear recognition of the rights of our people."

The King also heard a church official pray for a "generous amnesty" of the hundreds still jailed under laws of the Franco regime prohibiting political activity.

Prayers for Exiles  
Prayers were also offered before the King and Queen Sofia for the return of political exiles and "the victims of violence," a reference to both the police and anti-government guerrillas killed in confrontations in recent years.

Speaking in the Catalan tongue after beginning in Spanish, the official language, the abbot told the King: "Some of us have relatives, friends and acquaintances who are suffering the consequences of the fight between brothers that divided our people, and they are waiting for freedom and conciliation."

The King showed no reaction during the homily. But it was reported that the Benedictine monk's remarks were cleared in advance with the church hierarchy in Madrid and could have been made known to the King ahead of time. The King's palace arranged his schedule.

Juan Carlos's visit so far has drawn only small crowds. Rightist leaflets in Barcelona called for a mass turnout of the public Thursday "in memory of our leader [Franco] and in homage and support for the King of Spain."

The demonstration site was in front of city hall, where 12,000 striking municipal employees marched again for the second straight day.

The employees, including firemen and city police, formed a cordon today to protect striking construction workers who marched into the city hall square shouting "More work and less police."

"Juan Carlos, listen, Spain is in struggle!" An estimated 90,000 construction workers demanding more pay, union liberty and amnesty for political prisoners struck at noon today.

Further during the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. "We've reached another nadir in Indo-American relations," a U.S. diplomat said.

The previous low point was reached during the 1971 India-Pakistan war, when the Nixon administration "tilted" toward Pakistan and suspended economic assistance to India—assistance that had totaled more than \$10 billion during 20 years.

As relations began to improve in 1973, the State Department adopted a policy that U.S. aid could be resumed if India formally requested new assistance.

U.S. diplomats said at the time that the policy was designed to prevent renewed criticism from Indian politicians who charged in the past that the United States was trying to force aid on India in order to pressure the government to adopt pro-U.S. policies. Reliable sources said that after the United States indicated its willingness to resume aid—and received congressional approval to give India up to \$75 million a year—the Indian government periodically hinted it would like assistance but would never formally ask for aid.

## Peking Charges Right Distorted Mao's Message

By Fox Butterfield

**HONG KONG, Feb. 17 (NYT)**—In one of the sharpest attacks yet on alleged rightists, China's official newspaper, *People's Daily*, charged today that unnamed "capitalist readers within the party" had distorted an important instruction from Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year and instead emphasized a call for unity, stability and economic growth.

The emphasis on stability was closely associated with the late Premier, Chou En-lai, who died Jan. 8, and with the senior deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, who had been expected to succeed him. But since Mr. Chou's death, Mr. Teng has come under attack in wall posters, and Hua Guo-feng, a leader of lesser standing, has been appointed acting premier.

The article in *People's Daily*, broadcast by Peking radio, suggested that Chairman Mao may not have agreed with last year's economic program from the time Mr. Chou enunciated it at the National People's Congress a year ago. The Chairman stayed away from the meeting.

## Ford Is Said To Plan SALT Compromise

By Leslie H. Gelb

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT)**—White House sources say that President Ford has reached another compromise position within his administration on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and he hopes the stance will lead to a pact with Moscow this year while avoiding open opposition from the Pentagon.

Administration officials expressed the belief that the President's response to the Soviet proposals last month would further narrow the negotiating gap on the issue of Soviet bombers and the U.S. Cruise missile without raising a major political issue during this election year.

As part of this process, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been warning Soviet leaders that the failure to reach a new SALT pact increases former Gov. Ronald Reagan's election prospects and thus the chances for a huge leap forward in U.S. military spending.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger has been telling the Joint Chiefs of Staff that without a new pact which incorporates and thus protects their new nuclear weapons programs, the programs would almost certainly be eliminated by a Democratic-controlled Congress or a Democratic administration in 1977.

Details of the latest U.S. stance could not be learned yesterday. It is known that the Soviet proposal given to Mr. Kissinger in Moscow last month reflected agreement on all but two key issues.

One of the outstanding problems is whether and how to limit the Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire. Moscow rejects any limitations. While the Pentagon demands stringent limits, Mr. Kissinger is prepared to bend.

The other issue is the Cruise missile which the United States is developing as an air-breathing drone that would be launched from surface ships and has great potential accuracy. Moscow wants to ban those with a range exceeding 375 miles. While the administration is unified on a range of up to 1,500 miles, the Pentagon wants these missiles on a large number of bases and Mr. Kissinger on only a few.

Behind the resolution of the Cruise-missile issue generally is the key issue of verification. A Cruise missile might be flight-tested at a range of 1,500 miles but have the capability of flying (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Senate Votes to Cut Off Aid To States Helping Terrorists

By Spencer Rich

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)**—The Senate voted today to cut off foreign aid to countries that harbor international terrorists. The measure was passed by a vote of 84 to 12.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who sponsored the move, said that the amendment to the 63-billion foreign military aid bill would cover acts such as the assassination of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Summer Olympic games in Munich, the kidnapping of oil-cartel ministers in Austria last December or the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Sudan in 1973.

He emphasized that it would not cover any acts committed by the armed forces of any nation, only terrorist acts committed by individuals or political groups.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., a critic of Israel, immediately leaped to his feet and charged that the language was designed to punish nations harboring Arab political groups that might commit terrorist acts, while permitting Israel to escape all censure for Israeli Air Force bombings of Lebanese villages with "cluster bombs" and U.S.-made planes.

Earlier, the bill's floor manager, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., made an impassioned plea against an amendment by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., cutting off sales of U.S. grain and computer technology to Russia until the Soviet Union ceases all military aid to factions in Angola.

Sen. Goldwater said that in general, as a device to influence Russia, "it would be wise for the U.S. to use the power of its food, which Russia must have. If Russia is denied this grain for two years" there would be a "strong change in government" and perhaps even a "revolution."

The amendment was killed on a point of order after Sen. Humphrey, opposing the amendment as too giant a weapon to use in Angola at this point when the civil war is near an end, said that the effect of the move on U.S. agriculture could be catastrophic.

"The markets will fall. You'll have bank failures. A collapse in farm income. The shorting of any recovery" by the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## At World Parley on Soviet Jews

## U.S. Senator Presses Russia on Helsinki Accord



Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Golda Meir, former Israeli prime minister, in Brussels.

In a message to the conference, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said a positive Soviet response "on ending restrictions would be 'an important contribution to a better world climate.'"

However, he said, the present Soviet leadership "has taken the first appropriate step by recognizing in principle the right of Jews who want to emigrate to Israel."

Conference organizers say that an increase in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union in the last few years has come as a result of the first world Jewry conference held here in 1971.

Since then, 118,000 Soviet Jews have left the country, most of them for Israel.

Earlier this month, the Soviet Union and Arab countries lodged complaints to Belgium about the privately organized conference.

Russia Worried, Activists Say  
**MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (UPI)**—Jewish activists here say that the Soviet Union is seriously worried about the consequences of the Brussels conference.

"The last congress five years ago was one of the factors leading to a wave of emigration that saw 100,000 Jews leave the country," mathematician Viktor Bralovsky said.



## Move to Block Ouster Action

## Mrs. Peron Decrees Recess Of Congress; Defiance Urged

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17 (AP).—Political foes of President Isabel Peron today urged defiance of her order ending a special session of Congress. Mrs. Peron issued the decree to block action on demands for her ouster.

## Plyusch Warned By Chirac to Halt Soviet Criticism

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Gaulist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has warned Soviet critic Leonid Plyusch that he should stop his criticism of the Soviet Union if he wishes to remain in France.

Mr. Chirac's remarks came only a few days after the French Communist party criticized the Soviet Union for its treatment of Mr. Plyusch, a mathematician who was held in an insane asylum for 30 months because of his dissenting views. He is on a 3-month tourist visa in France.

"Those who take advantage of their presence in France to make political statements," said Mr. Chirac, "notably about their own countries, are wrong. That attitude is not consistent with my views on morality. It is not consistent with the interests of France."

Responding to Mr. Chirac's remarks, Henri Nogues, president of the League for the Rights of Man in France, said, "We fought yesterday for his (Plyusch's) release. We are ready to resume the fight today against those who would silence him."

Observers here interpreted the Chirac statement as a response to the considerable pressure the Russians bring on Western governments when Moscow is publicly criticized. Similar Soviet initiatives in Britain last month over opposition leader Margaret Thatcher's criticism of the Soviet system were met with a response from the Foreign Office that free speech is practiced in Britain.

## Attempt by Lagos Rebel Chief To Phone Gowon Is Reported

By John Danton

LAGOS, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Half an hour after Gen. Murtala Mohammed was killed last Friday, the army officer who led the abortive coup came to the office of the British high commissioner and sought to telephone Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the former head of state, in London, according to well-placed sources.

The officer, Lt. Col. B. S. Dimka, reportedly met with the British high commissioner, Sir Martin Lequesne, for 15 minutes and left after his request to call Gen. Gowon was refused. The rebel leader escaped when the coup was crushed seven hours after it started. He is still sought.

Gen. Gowon headed the Nigerian military government for nine years until he was overthrown in a coup by the current regime on July 29, 1973. He is studying at Warwick University near Manchester, in England.

## Denial by Gowon

The new report provides only a tenuous link between Gen. Gowon and the small band of rebels. It is not known whether he supported or even knew in advance of the attempted coup. In interviews in London, Gen. Gowon has dissociated himself from it.

The British high commissioner—the equivalent of ambassador—and the leader of the coup met at 9 a.m. according to reliable sources. Gen. Mohammed was shot and killed by a group of men as his car was caught in a traffic jam on the way to his office at 8:24 a.m.

## Somali-French Fight Goes to UN Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The UN Security Council will meet tomorrow on Somalia's charges against France arising from border fighting that followed the guerrilla hijacking of a schoolbus near Djibouti on Feb. 4.

Both France and Somalia filed UN charges after the incident. Although both later suspended their requests for a meeting in hope of mediation, Somalia reactivated its request today.

the country's businesses and industries. The businessmen were protesting government price ceilings and recent wage hikes.

There was growing speculation that the military would seize control of the government in an effort to establish economic and political stability.

A government announcement said the editing of the congressional session was due to recent Cabinet shakings and the need for new legislation to counter economic instability. But political sources said the President feared the outcome of a session of the lower house, scheduled for tomorrow, at which her opponents were expected to press for her impeachment or resignation.

Protest Session  
Congressmen from the center-left Radical Civic Union, the largest opposition party, said they would urge congressmen to defy the order and declare Congress in session. Mrs. Peron's order prohibits the Congress from meeting until a regular session on May 1, but the Senate and Chamber of Deputies could declare a permanent session of protest by a two-thirds vote. The Peronist movement has a majority in both houses, but the movement is split between supporters and foes of the President.

Mrs. Peron's order also canceled all bills pending in Congress, including one sponsored by small opposition parties calling for her impeachment on charges of mismanaging the government.

Chief Strength  
The business strike was called by national industrial and business associations grouped under the Permanent Business Assembly. The main business group, the General Economic Confederation, and the labor unions that are the chief strength of the Peronist movement refused to support the strike.

The strikers said Mrs. Peron's economic policies are leading Argentina to "chaos and ruin."

Additional pressure was put on Mrs. Peron by the resignation of Jorge Obon, a director of the state oil monopoly. He charged in an open letter that official economic policy had hampered his agency and the development of the country's oil reserves.

Artistic Informed  
The rebels left at 9:15. Shortly after, the high commissioner's office got in touch with the Nigerian authorities to tell them what had happened.

It had been thought earlier that Col. Dimka had remained throughout the upheaval in the studio of the Nigerian Broadcasting Co., the single stronghold that the insurgents managed to capture.

A spokesman said that the high commissioner would have "no comment" to make on the account. However, it was confirmed in the high commissioner's office.

Reuters Is Confirmed  
LONDON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The Nigerian government said today that it had closed the Reuters office in Lagos and ordered the agency's chief correspondent to leave the country.

The article filed by Colin Fox on Sunday quoted reports from the northern city of Kano that there had been disturbances there, possibly along tribal lines. Mr. Fox's report did not mention any deaths in Kano and Reuters carried a denial of the report of unrest within 90 minutes of the original article.

## Juan Carlos to Visit U.S.

MADRID, Feb. 17 (AP).—King Juan Carlos, 38, of Spain will meet President Ford during an official visit to the United States beginning June 3, the Spanish news agency Europa Press reported today.



A FLYING FIRST—Kathleen Bishop gets a helping hand from her father, Lt. Col. Warren Bishop, as she tries on his cap in their Springfield, Va., home near Washington. Kathleen is one of the first six women selected to attend the Air Force Academy.

## U.K. Communist Party Issues Criticism of Soviet Repression

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Britain's small Communist party has signaled a bid for broader public acceptance by publishing some pointed criticism of the Soviet Union.

In a pamphlet that went on sale here this week, the party took issue with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, for the suppression of critical writings in Russia.

The pamphlet quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying that any writer who "slanders Soviet reality" deserves only one thing—public scorn.

The British party's pamphlet commented: "But the public, in order to express scorn or praise, must be able to know the truth in question."

Stand on Stalin  
This observation, though mild by some standards, was relatively daring for the British party, whose criticism of Stalin, even in the wake of Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of him in 1956, has been muted and qualified.

The pamphlet, standing up for Russians who dare to criticize the Soviet regime, said: "To label them all as dissenters, to refuse them any legal means of expression, can make previous supporters sour."

The 20,000-word pamphlet was written by John Gollan, who retired last year as the party's general secretary after 19 years in the post. He is still close to the party as an adviser.

His pamphlet has the approval of the new party chief, Gordon McLennan. And his executive committee, Brezhnevally, it is expected to become the formal party line.

On the "handling of minority views," the pamphlet says: "Our party has argued repeatedly that such views should be dealt with politically and not by legal actions, expulsions from the country or confinement in psychiatric institutions."

The British party, which has

lost some sympathy and membership over the Russian reluctance to allow Soviet Jews to leave for Israel, declared:

"There are remnants of anti-Semitism, despite its official condemnation, and there is reason for concern that those who are guilty appear not to be charged in accordance with Soviet law."

At home, the pamphlet said, "our objective is to win a parliamentary majority of Socialists and Communists... Our aim is the construction of socialism in Britain in forms which would guarantee personal freedom, the plurality of political parties, the independence of the trade unions, religious freedom and freedom of research, cultural, artistic and scientific activities."

Ukraine Chief Gains in Shift Of Leadership

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (AP).—Key changes were disclosed today in the Communist party leadership of the Ukraine, signaling new power for Leonid Brezhnev's protégé, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, premier of the republic.

Announcement of the new members of the ruling Politburo in the Ukraine shows that the second secretary, or No. 2 in the party there, has been replaced by a party official from Khar'kov, whose career was nurtured by Mr. Shcherbitsky.

This and other changes seem to mark a final "housecleaning" of party officials who supported the already ousted Ukrainian party chief, Pyotr Shelest, an opponent of Soviet party leader Brezhnev.

Western observers saw in the changes, reported in the Ukrainian Pravda which reached Moscow today, a strong signal that Mr. Shcherbitsky may be headed for a top position in the central hierarchy. Mr. Shcherbitsky, part of the Brezhnev clique, was elevated to full membership in the 15-man Politburo in April, 1973, with the fall of Mr. Shelest.

Next Stop Moscow?  
Kremlin-watchers will now wait to see if he moves from the Ukraine to a central post in Moscow, thus putting him in a key leadership spot when Mr. Brezhnev, 69, departs.

Disclosure of the changes comes a week before the opening of the 26th Soviet Communist party Congress and, coincidentally, at Mr. Shcherbitsky's 45th birthday today.

Ivan Sidorov, the man Mr. Shcherbitsky placed as head of the party in the large Khar'kov region, became second secretary and was elevated from a candidate to full member of the Ukrainian Politburo. He replaces Ivan Kutak, a Shcherbitsky man, who is known to have moved to a minor provincial post.

Another key change was the apparent ouster of the party man in charge of agriculture in the grain-rich Ukraine. The harvest there last year was a disastrous 35.5 million tons and a large contributor to the decade-low yield for the country of 140 million tons of grain. Nikitor Kalchenko, responsible for agriculture, did not appear on the new list of Politburo members and thus apparently became one of the first major victims of the 1975 agricultural falldown.

## Two-Day Parliamentary Investigation Ends Four at Tokyo Probe Deny Lockheed Payoffs

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (AP).—A two-day parliamentary investigation into alleged Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoffs in Japan ended today after four Japanese business executives denied having suggested or handled Lockheed bribes to government officials.

The four officials of the Marubeni Corp., Lockheed's sales representative in this country, thus contradicted several aspects of testimony that former Lockheed Vice-Chairman A.C. Kotchian gave to the U.S. Senate's multinational corporations subcommittee in Washington.

After today's hearing here, Marubeni's president announced that two of the four witnesses had resigned as senior managing directors of the firm because their roles had "badly damaged" Marubeni's reputation. The president said, however, that the two, Toshihiro Okubo and Hiroshi Nobu, would continue to be employed by the firm because Marubeni insisted that their services could still prove helpful.

In the two-day probe by the budget committee of the lower house of the Diet (parliament), seven witnesses testified under oath. The key Japanese figure in the Lockheed ex-officer's portrayal of overseas payoffs, Yoshio Kodama, was excused from testimony. Doctors said Mr. Kodama, 64, a rightist political figure named by Mr. Kotchian as having received \$7 million for payoffs, was suffering the after-effects of a stroke.

Budget committee members asked the Marubeni executives about Mr. Kotchian's testimony that Marubeni officials had suggested monetary gifts to Japanese government officials to help Lockheed sales, and that part of the million in covert payments to Marubeni might have been conveyed to government officials.

Marubeni's chairman, Hiroyuki Hiyama, testified that nobody in his firm received such money or made such a recommendation. Mr. Hiyama said: "I do not understand why Kotchian gave my name or that of Okubo to the Senate subcommittee. He added: 'I presume Kotchian disclosed our names when he came under the influence of the atmosphere of the subcommittee.'"

The four Marubeni officials also denied any relations with Mr. Kodama.

Italy Seeks to Arrest 3  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP).—Arrest warrants were issued today for a prominent attorney and a businessman in connection with alleged payoffs to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft in Italy.

State Attorney Mario Martella charged the two, Ovidio Lefevre and Maria Pava, with corruption.

## Recognition From France

(Continued from Page 1)  
tries were reported on the point of announcing recognition. French sources said that France was following its traditional policy of recognizing a government when it is in effective control of the country. They also pointed out that most African nations have recognized the MPLA, including most of the French-speaking countries—such as the Ivory Coast and Gabon—thus formerly supporting the other factions. The Organization of African Unity, announced recognition of the Neto government last week.

Still withholding recognition are Zaire, Zambia, Senegal and the Central African Republic, among black African states.

U.S. Rejects Recognition  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—State Department spokesman John Trafton, asked if the United States also would extend recognition to the MPLA regime, said: "Don't think we are at that point."

"I don't think it has been established who is in charge or who controls the situation on the ground in Angola," he said. "And while Cuban forces, supported by Soviet arms, are still fighting there, I do not think it is appropriate for that to be considered."

House Unit Votes Another Ban on U.S. Angola Aid  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—A new ban on U.S. aid to Angola was approved today by the House International Relations Committee even though a State Department official said that the U.S.-backed factions already have lost the civil war there.

The prohibition against any direct or indirect aid without specific approval from Congress was proposed by Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., and approved by voice vote.

Last month, the House completed a congressional action reflecting a specific request from President Ford for further U.S. aid to Angola. Rep. Fascell's amendment would prohibit any aid in the future unless it was specifically approved by Congress.

Michael Gallagher, the State Department's Zaire desk officer, told members of the committee that the civil war in Angola already is over.

He said that the Soviet and Cuban-supported faction has taken over key towns in southern Angola and that it is not believed that Western-backed factions can stop a further onslaught.

Police said the warrants could not be served immediately because neither of the accused could be located. Mr. Lefevre, reported to be a descendant of French nobility, was mentioned in a 1970 Lockheed memorandum as an agent through whom the U.S. aircraft company funneled a \$50,000 payment to an unnamed Italian defense minister. Mrs. Pava, head of an Italian commercial firm reportedly involved in the sale of Lockheed planes.



SLAYERS SEIZED—A man (left), identified as Najem, held after killings and before he was wounded.

## Beirut American University Aides Killed by Ex-Student

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A young Palestinian killed two faculty deans and an American student at the American University of Beirut today, then grabbed hostages and was shot after authorities talked him into giving himself up.

University officials identified the killer as Najem Najem, 23, a Jordanian of Palestinian origin who was an engineering student at the university until his expulsion in 1973 as a student agitator.

Authorities said that revenge for his expulsion was apparently the motive when he shot dean of students Robert Najem, 56, of Worcester, Mass., and Raymond Ghosn, 54, the Lebanese dean of engineering.

Najem killed both men in their offices, shooting Mr. Ghosn in the head first and then running across the road to shoot Mr. Najem as he was coming out of his office to see what the shooting was about, authorities said.

Takes Hostages  
Then, his pistol still in one hand and a hand grenade in the other, he ran across campus to the main administration building where he took university vice-president George Hakim and eight others, including two U.S. faculty members, hostage and held them for about an hour in Mr. Hakim's third-floor office until authorities talked him into giving himself up.

As Najem was leaving the building under the custody of Lebanese and Palestinian guerrilla officials, an unidentified employee of the university rushed up and shot him with a gun concealed in an arm bag.

Both Najem and the employee were stricken. But the cause of Najem's injuries was not immediately known.

The hostages included American Ernest Connors, of Newton Falls, Ohio, the university's controller, and Louis Cajolet, of New Orleans, director of extension.

Senate Acts On Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)  
U. S. economy, said Sen. Humphrey. He charged that the administration was not related to the bill.

Sen. Helms, then in the chair, read it out of order on the advice of the parliamentarian.

Arms Report  
An amendment by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, permitting reports to Congress on details of overseas arms sales to be classified as secret, instead of being given to Congress on an unclassified basis, was defeated 44 to 36 yesterday.

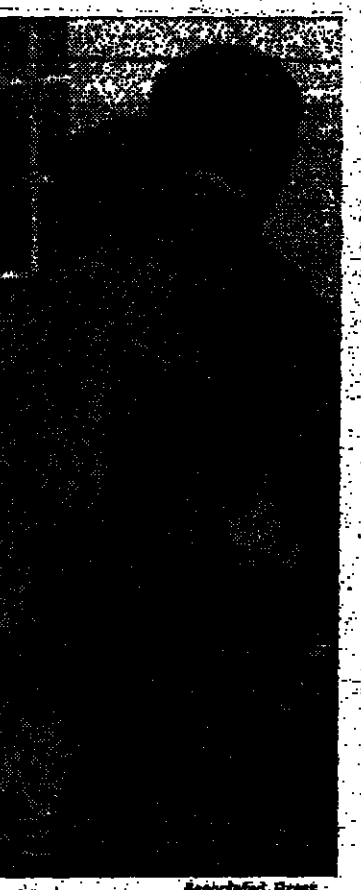
Sen. Tower contended that U.S. influence over such arms is used without full disclosure to Congress. He said that the public has a right to know what is going on.

By far the biggest controversy on the bill involves provisions giving Congress power to veto nearly all proposed government or commercial sales of arms to overseas purchasers.

Sen. Humphrey and other sponsors attacked these provisions to give Congress a veto over the policy decisions of the \$12-billion annual overseas arms trade. Sen. Tower said that the bill could jeopardize thousands of U.S. jobs and the safety of U.S. allies.

He said that he hopes to insert an amendment removing congressional power to veto arms sales to countries that deny human rights, for example by practicing torture.

ment to an unnamed Italian defense minister. Mrs. Pava, head of an Italian commercial firm reportedly involved in the sale of Lockheed planes.



The FNLA has been effective forced out of the southern Portuguese colony for about three weeks. Most of its army is retreated across the border in Zaire in the face of MPLA offensives. However, under British and European threats, it has launched guerrilla attacks on the MPLA position.

Another MPLA rival, the UNITA for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), abandoned conventional warfare last week, ordering its troops and supporters into the bush to start hit-and-run assaults on MPLA supply and communications lines.

Confidential Sources  
KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 17 (AP).—MPLA forces are marching south toward the border with South-West Africa (Namibia) for an expected confrontation with South African troops, a UNITA spokesman here today.

According to UNITA, South African troops are holding defense lines about 35 kilometers inside Angola north of the South-West Africa border.

UNITA believes that the MPLA intends to force a confrontation with the South Africans who would allow it to say that a major target now is a war liberation for South-West Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—South Africa would spend sharply in Angola if an attempt were made to cross the border into South-West Africa, Defense Minister Pieter Both said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting at University of Stellenbosch, Both said South Africa has responsibility to prevent the Angolan war from spilling over to South-West Africa border.

New U.S. Compromise Stance On SALT Said Set by Ford

(Continued from Page 1)  
four times further. The missiles could be equipped with nuclear or conventional warheads, and it would be impossible to tell which without looking inside.

While both sides are in a position to check or mutual accusations of cheating, room large.

Beyond this lies a basic difference in strategic philosophies between Mr. Kissinger and the Pentagon. The secretary of state thinks that since each side already has many thousands of nuclear warheads, a new pact should not be endangered because of a few hundred SALTs and Cruise missiles.

Mr. Kissinger, who has been struggling with Mr. Schlesinger over nuclear arms policy, is saying privately that it was easy to reach the Pentagon on SALTs. He said that the Pentagon is taking a stiff position yet on SALTs.

Finally, Mr. Kissinger may have used the argument about "affordability." Soviet diplomats in Washington remember Mr. Kissinger's earlier warnings about Henry Jackson's potential military spending. Soviet diplomats no longer expect the U.S. to offer them once they learn about the predictions.

With much delicate maneuvering yet to be done, White House and State Department officials are awaiting opinions about U.S. prospects for a new treaty. Pentagon officials are cautious.

Sweden Expect Visit By Castro in the Fall  
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17 (AP).—Premier Olof Palme said today that he was expected to visit Sweden in the fall, he was announced today.

Mr. Castro, who was invited to Stockholm last year when Premier Olof Palme visited Cuba, expected to arrive in October after the Swedish general elections.

16 Missing at Sea  
TOKYO, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Sixteen of 21 crew members from the Japanese freighter Hekto Maru were missing today after a collision with the South Korean cargo ship Kim Shan.

**GEORGE V FLASH**

Presided by Andre Soulier, General Manager of the George V, Broom's Club of Paris, whose mission is to welcome friends of the Côte d'Azur to Paris, organized a brilliant reception in honor of Jacques Médéric, Deputy Mayor of Nice. This was also the occasion for Jacques Médéric to celebrate with his friends his tenth anniversary as a Mayor and his nomination to the post of Secretary of the Tourist Office. Incidentally, on February 23, at the hotel, Jacques Médéric will present the decoration of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur to our friend, Stew Long, Vice President of TWA International Division, in presence of His Excellency Kenneth Rush, Ambassador of the United States in Paris.

When at the George V, Sydney Pollack, the famous director of the "Jours du Condor," is exclusively quartered in the "Côte d'Azur" apartment, amidst the posters and drawings by Picasso, Matisse and Moretti of which he is particularly fond.

Further Auction Sales will be held in the Salons of the Hotel George V, with such personalities as M. Loudmer, Tajan, Cornette de St. Cyr.

Robert Hossein, presently residing in Ginebra after numerous theatrical ventures both in Paris and Rome, is always the first breakfast client at the restaurant "Les Palmes".

**5. Your best girl's sighs.**

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**لدينا من اتصل**



News Analysis

# Social Issues Taking Over In Debate on Nuclear Safety

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Statements by both opponents and supporters of nuclear power indicate that the recent resignations of several industry and government safety engineers have come as the technical issues concerning the safety of atomic energy are narrowing, rather than widening.

Instead, the debate about nuclear safety appears to be shifting toward issues that could be called sociological or institutional. The main concern is whether nuclear fuel processors, the electric utility industry and the agencies that oversee them are organized so as to maintain maximum pressure for nuclear safety.

Technical concern about the possibility of major releases of radioactivity from nuclear powerplants has received wide public attention for more than a decade, virtually since the first nuclear plants with a capacity of more than 500 million watts began supplying electricity of the United States in 1958.

Problems affecting many powerplants, such as the shrinking of uranium dioxide fuel pellets within alloy-steel fuel rods, or the discovery of inadequate design features for emergency core cooling systems, have resulted in design changes and installation of new equipment—although critics still consider them inadequate and slow.

Corrective Action  
Similar technical corrective actions were taken in the last year, after the discovery of pipe cracks in the main power plants in Illinois and Ohio. At other sites, of a vibration problem in power plants in Japan, Nebraska and seven other areas, and of possible danger to an important pipe in the Vermont Yankee power plant. The Vermont plant was closed Friday to start up again after an emergency shutdown.

A severe fire of many hours' duration in the cable room of the Brown Ferry power station in Alabama last March was held off by firefighters but led to intensified attention to fire safety at all reactors.

As for problems with the fireproofing of power cables and the placement of emergency water tanks at the Indian Point plant at Buchanan, N.Y., which influenced one of the resignations, officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Consolidated Edison Co. maintained last week that these had been resolved.

The technical situation was summed up Dec. 3 by Dr. Alvin Weinberg, director of the Institute for Energy Analysis in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and a scientist long identified not only with development of nuclear power but also with research on nuclear safety.

"The technology is not a perfect one," Dr. Weinberg said at a meeting at which the special responsibilities of scientists were discussed. "The anti-nuclear response is to abolish nuclear power. My answer is that I believe the deficiencies are fixable and that indeed, many of them have already been fixed."

More Than Faith  
In an article in the January-February issue of the scholarly magazine *American Scientist*, Dr. Weinberg said: "We have much more than faith. We have acquired wisdom about the real technical problems of reactors and patiently and seriously dealt with each of the problems as it has arisen."

Daniel Ford, executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a group opposing construction of nuclear power before the resolution of safety questions, said at a meeting in New York on Dec. 1 that research on safety had "not identified any problem that cannot be solved."

Mr. Ford, who is not a scientist or engineer, said: "The pace of research has not kept pace with construction. We believe such a program can be successful, but we believe it must be done before we commit to nuclear power."

Faustian Bargain  
The comments of the safety engineers who resigned jobs at the General Electric Co. in San Diego, Calif., and with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission included remarks that the demands of the nuclear industry for unrelenting sophistication and discipline will prove impossible to satisfy.

In 1972, Dr. Weinberg said at a meeting of science writers that "we nuclear people have made a Faustian bargain with society." He added that "the price that we demand of society for this magical energy source is both vigilance and a longevity of our social institutions to which we are quite unaccustomed."

More recently, students of safety have noted that the demands placed on nuclear industry workers and managers are similar to those experienced by traffic controllers for commercial airlines and manned space flights, managers of vast power-distribution grids and managers of the nation's long-distance telephone system.

In defending their actions during the first year of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, officials of this agency—which took over the regulatory functions of the old Atomic Energy Commission—bitterly deny charges that they

suppress safety problems or put economics ahead of safety in scheduling their actions.

## Shutdowns

In interviews William Anders, chairman of the commission, and Bernard Rusche, head of the agency's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, have noted that discovery of potential problems has led them to order immediate shutdowns for inspection of problems, such as the pipe cracks, without waiting for a refueling shutdown.

They point to repeated instances where reactors that were designed and approved earlier have been required to have newly devised safety features matching those of more recently built plants.

Mr. Rusche said that most items on lists of unresolved safety issues, such as the one annually issued by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, focus toward increasing standardization of reactor design and an industry much larger than today's.

But such an industry could consist of scores of different utility companies operating nuclear plants on hundreds of different sites by the year 2000. According to Dr. Peter Auer of Cornell University, "somewhat chaotic and anarchic institutions" could create trouble.

A way out, Dr. Auer said in an interview, could be an organization somewhat like that of electricity supply in England, where the production of power is left to the central electricity generating board and distribution is carried out through local power agencies. Dr. Auer said, "I would like to have a series of large companies worrying about future bulk generating requirements." He also said he favored grouping of plants in so-called "power parks."

In the nuclear business, he said, "you need dedicated professional care. For this, large entities are required."

## 1976 Last Bid For Wallace

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace said he will not run again for president if his bid this year is unsuccessful.

"I have two years to go as governor, and then I'm out of politics," he said yesterday when asked about his future if he fails to win the presidency this year. Mr. Wallace is 67.

## Meat Brokerage

The job also is varied. Joyce Rumsfeld, wife of Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, helps out in a Georgetown boutique. Lou Tower, the wife of Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, and Antonette Hatfield, the wife of Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., are in the real-estate business.

Perhaps the most successful is



BY GEORGE, IT'S OLD WHAT'S HIS NAME—Six of the more than 70 engravings of George Washington—the father of his country whose birthday was marked Monday even though he was born Feb. 22—in a Bicentennial display in New York. The engravings were produced by internationally known artists working from Washington portraits by U.S. painters, some contemporaries, some later.

## Money, Identity, Escape From Boredom Sought

### The Working Wives of Washington Aides

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—With one eye on making money and the other on avoiding conflicts of interest, many of the wives of officials and congressmen here are taking jobs.

The problems of conflict of interest were underlined late last month when Martin Javits, the wife of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., resigned a \$67,500 job as public relations consultant to Iran Air after being criticized for possible conflicts of interest. Her husband, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is involved with a number of foreign-policy activities affecting Iran.

Such women are joining the workers' ranks because of varying motives—from boredom with the tea-party syndrome to a desire to establish their own identities or contribute to the family income.

Betty Talmadge, the wife of Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Mrs. Talmadge runs a multimillion-dollar meat-brokership business.

For many, it is the first time they have held a job. Most of the women try to keep their schedules flexible to allow for familial, official and social obligations.

Most say they could not live on their income alone. "It was once said that I am making ends meet by working," said Mrs. Rumsfeld, 43, a mother of three who works two days a week in a friend's clothing store. "That is certainly overdoing my contribution. It does help. But I'm not a business giant in the community."

## Tour Guide

Other Washington-based women who have entered the business world include the wives of Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.; Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn.; and James Lynn, President Ford's budget director. Ellen Proxmire runs a catering business for weddings and conventions. Joan Mondale is a tour guide and Joan Lynn is a saleswoman in a gift boutique.

Mrs. Tower, 55, went to the

University of Maryland for her real-estate license and started a real-estate firm with two partners last fall. Like most of the women, she had little background in business.

"But I wanted to make some money," said Mrs. Tower, the mother of three college-age daughters. "Without outside income or independent wealth, it's hard to keep a house in Washington and another somewhere else." Sen. Tower and his wife own a house in Texas and an apartment in Washington.

## Deliberate Choices

Almost all the women interviewed said they deliberately chose jobs that would pose no conflicts of interest for their husbands. Mrs. Hatfield, 45, has worked for a large Washington real-estate business for three years. She recently made a \$1-million sale to the Saudi government. Her husband denied that his close ties to a former Kuwaiti ambassador influenced the deal.

Mrs. Talmadge turned her husband's money-losing ham business into a \$3-million operation. She sold the business a few years ago and became a meat broker. This month she is in Japan, selling chicken wieners.

# Cuba Is Topic Of Kissinger In Venezuela In Venezuela

Havana 'Aggression' In Angola Discussed

CARACAS, Feb. 17 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Venezuelan leaders today that the United States will oppose Cuba's launching any new foreign aggression like its military activity in Angola.

The U.S. diplomat had a two-hour working breakfast with President Carlos Andres Perez and other Venezuelan officials, and later told reporters that the session "was very good and went very well."

He said that Mr. Perez brought up the question of the intervention of Cuban soldiers in Angola, although "I didn't need much encouragement."

The secretary indicated that he repeated the U.S. position that Cuba will be opposed if it tries to repeat its Angolan adventure. He said that the Venezuelan leaders presented no great argument on the Cuba question and added: "I think we see it pretty much alike."

Other topics during the meeting included the question of the Venezuelan exclusion from U.S. trade preferences. Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Perez that he should not have high hopes for a quick end to the exclusion. The secretary said that he himself supports trade preferences for Venezuela, but he can do no more than hope that Congress will act favorably on the matter in the near future.

Venezuela and Ecuador were excluded from the preference system in 1974 because of the oil boycott by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which both nations are members. Although neither participated in the boycott, Congress refused to exempt them from the retaliatory action.

Students at the Venezuelan Central University today staged two small protests against Mr. Kissinger's visit here, his first stop on a six-nation tour of Latin America.

## Anti-Busing Violence Continues in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Groups of teen-agers yesterday hurled rocks, sticks and bottles at police for the second straight day despite a vow by Police Commissioner Robert Duggan to increase security and end violence.

About 500 young persons who gathered near the Bunker Hill monument in the Charlestown section last night threw objects, set small fires and destroyed the windshields of several police cars, authorities said. Police said it was an anti-busing demonstration. They said no arrests were made.

# In Move by Attorney General FBI Probe Virtually Barred On News Leaks of Secrets

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—Despite a White House offer to help stop congressional leaks of classified information, the U.S. attorney general has established temporary rules that virtually prohibit the FBI from investigating news leaks of secret information.

Under these rules—which eventually may be formalized in written criminal investigation guidelines—an FBI investigation into news leaks must be requested by the attorney general. And the attorney general, according to a Justice Department spokesman, will do that only when there is "probable cause that a federal law has been violated."

Since most news leaks do not involve either espionage or theft of government property, the source said, it is almost impossible to show that the commission of a crime is involved.

The rules, issued by Attorney General Edward Levi, are the result of disclosures during the past two years of the use of the FBI and the CIA to investigate news leaks. The agencies used wiretaps, physical surveillance and his detector tests on newsmen and government officials in an effort to track down leaks.

## Special Section

Last Thursday, presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen offered all the "resources of the executive branch" to House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., to help find the person responsible for leaking the controversial House Select Committee on Intelligence Activ-

ities' report on U.S. intelligence agencies. The offer was made after publication of excerpts from the report in a special 24-page section of the *Village Voice*, a New York City weekly.

On Friday, Rep. Albert announced that he did not plan to accept the White House offer. The White House itself is sensitive to inflating news-leak investigations. Its present policy, according to informed sources, is to leave the decision of when to investigate solely up to the attorney general.

However, White House Counsel Philip Buchen and other presidential aides believe those responsible for leaking the House committee report could be prosecuted under a law which prohibits disclosure or publication of cryptographic or code-related information. Mr. Buchen confirmed that he called Saturday in Philadelphia at an impromptu press conference.

## No FBI Probes

The FBI has not investigated any news-leak cases in the last six months, according to a Justice Department source, despite several important news leaks of secret information from the executive branch during the period. In the face of constant administration pressure concerning leaks, Congress has proposed taking some unprecedented steps on its own for the handling of classified information. The House Intelligence Committee recommended the rules of the House be changed to permit censure or expulsion by a two-thirds vote when a member has revealed "classified information which jeopardizes national security."

## East German Skier Defects, Austria Says

GRAZ, Austria, Feb. 17 (AP).—East German skier Claus Tuchscherer, who placed fifth in the Nordic combined event at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, has defected from his team and wants to stay in Austria, police confirmed today.

The *Kleine Zeitung* newspaper here reported that Mr. Tuchscherer told officials he had decided to stay in the West before coming to Innsbruck. It said he apparently was encouraged in his plan after failing in love with a girl in Zellweg, Austria.

## UN Aid to Guatemala

ROME, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The UN World Food Program has granted \$1.2 million in food-for-work aid to Guatemala, a spokesman said today. The aid provides rice and beans for Guatemalans who help clear rubble, build shelters and bury victims in the earthquake-shattered nation.

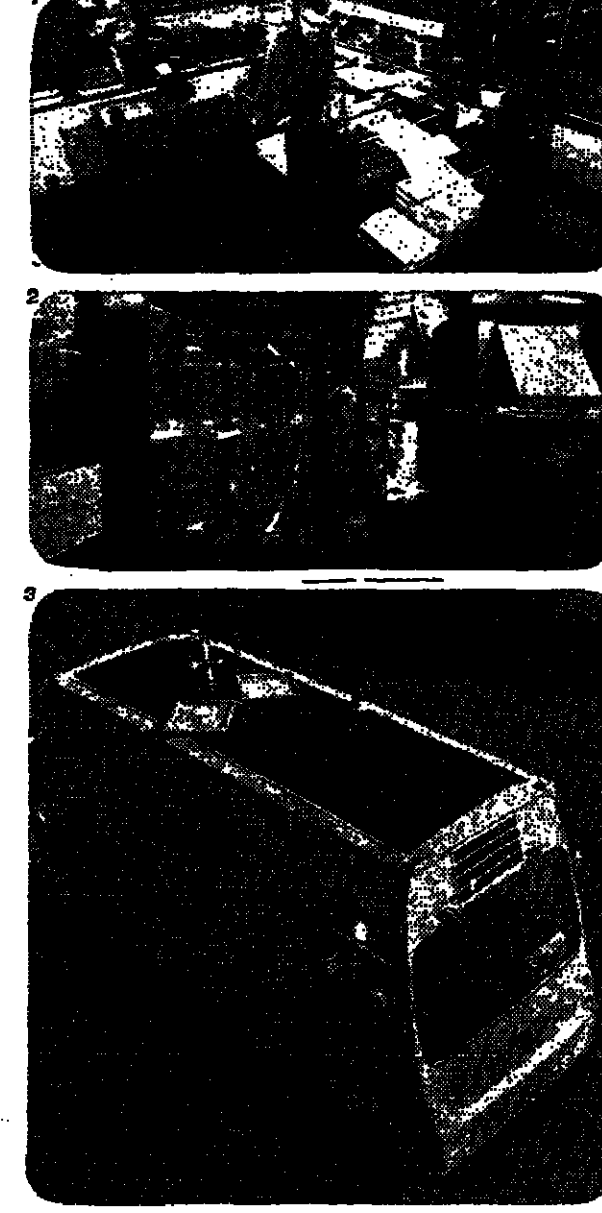
## Fit for drinking?

Environmental pollution is one of the unfortunate consequences of industrialization and urbanisation. Man-made pollutants continue to contaminate our environment faster than nature's ability to cleanse it. For example, micro-organisms present in surface water serve to break down certain organic industrial waste... but only while a sufficient supply of oxygen is also

present. Maintaining this oxygen sufficiency, therefore, is an important factor in the fight against surface water pollution. We have carried-out intensive research into this problem and as a result have developed an instrumental method of measuring total oxygen demand in surface water, sewage and industrial effluents. Compared with methods generally used, Philips Total Oxygen

Demand meter reduces analysis time from hours (sometimes days) to literally minutes. It requires no special operating skills and can be automated for continuous on-line monitoring and control. Total oxygen demand measurement is one way of ensuring that the water we drink really is... fit for drinking. Philips Environmental Protection (PEP)

programme covers all aspects of pollution control, from devising new technical processes that eliminate or reduce pollutants to the design of detection instrumentation for continuous monitoring of air and water pollutants. Some practical examples are illustrated below.



1 Incineration is the most effective method of waste disposal. But to cope with an ever increasing throughput—while reducing pollutant emission—the entire process must be optimised. At the incineration plants in Högdalen and Lovsta, near Stockholm, Sweden, Philips has completely automated the entire disposal process from weighing and sorting incoming waste, through measurement and control of incineration, to the involving of plant users. Five gases, which are also used to provide energy for the city's electrical power generators, are electrostatically cleaned to remove up to 98% of the dust before being expelled into the atmosphere.

2 Ultraviolet radiation unit. Bacteria are microscopic organisms present in virtually all natural environments. Although for the most part benign, certain species are potentially hazardous. In the closed environment of a hospital for instance, it is particularly important that all bed linen is kept free of bacteria; and this can only be achieved by sterilisation. Philips ultraviolet radiation unit, developed specifically for bed linen sterilisation, is being increasingly used in hospitals all over the world.

3 Mobile laboratories. In addition to designing and supplying fixed monitoring stations, Philips can also supply mobile laboratories for sampling and analysing atmospheric pollution. The laboratory is equipped with humidity and wind velocity meters, vehicle counter, wind direction indicator, as well as units to monitor dust, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide (CO) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). The City of Barcelona uses a Philips mobile laboratory, linked-in to 25 local stations, to monitor sulphur dioxide and the quantity of matter in suspension in the atmosphere surrounding this heavily industrialised area.

If you would like to know more about the scope of our activities, mail the coupon; or write to Philips Industries, GAD-EMB-2/room 16, Eindhoven, Holland. PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITALS.

Please send me your brochure: "Products, Systems, Projects" and information concerning:

☐ Water Monitoring ☐ Air Monitoring

☐ Waste Incineration ☐ Ultraviolet Lighting

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Name/Position: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Street/P.O. Box: \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: Philips Industries, GAD-EMB-2/room 16, Eindhoven, Holland. PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITALS.







## PARIS MOVIES

## Gene Wilder Spoofs Holmes Legend, Victorian London

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Gene Wilder, who was Mel Brooks' "Young Frankenstein," is now a full-fledged author. He wrote and directed "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes's Smarter Brother" and also plays the lead. (It is at the Marignan, the Quarter Latin and the Elysées Lincoln in English.)

He has delivered an occasionally amusing spoof of Victorian London through which fit some characters from Conan Doyle's pages and others of his own invention.

The mastermind of Baker Street and his loyal aide, Dr. Watson, have been called away and the celebrated sleuth's younger, brighter brother takes over and magnificently settles the business they left behind. The younger Holmes requires no needle to quicken his wits. He is something of an acrobat, driving the wicked Moriarty (once more the root of all evil) at sword's point to tumble from scaffolding.

Though the humor is frequently strained, the Gene Wilder parody has virtues. It offers with undistinguished affection a picturesque glimpse of the era. Wilder himself is an engaging actor. His able sidekick is the goggle-eyed Marty Feldman and the attractive Madeline Kahn. John Morris's period score with its "hop" dance and its sentimental strains from a travesty of a big seduction scene is an additional asset.

Some extraordinary women have come to Paris screens this week. In "Maïresse" (at the Mercury, the ABC and the Dragon) a prostitute catering to masochists falls madly in love and abandons her profession, her protector and her child. In "Les Mal Partis" (at the Concorde, the Cluny Palace and the Quinette), a nun revokes her vows for a schoolboy; and in "Calmos" (at the Berlitz, the Ambassade and the Montparnasse Pathé), an army of women uses tanks to hunt down males.

Barbet Schroeder, who began with the promising "More," a study of drug addiction, and followed it with a documentary on Gen. Idi Amin Dada, has applied the hard-core technique to the star vehicle in "Maïresse," a tricky sticky photoplay that contains enough risqué sequences to set box-office cash registers ringing. Gérard Depardieu, a theater actor of the first order, plays a petty gangster who hap-

pens by chance into the weird household and immediately wins the heart of its mistress.

"Les Mal Partis" is in a gentler vein, depicting with some sensitivity how the affection of a nun for an adolescent boy blossoms into romance. It is based on a novel by Jean-Baptiste Rossi (who often employs the penname Sebastian Japrisot). He directed the screen version. It is far too leisurely and wanting in theatrical force; it lacks the subtlety and persuasion of Zimmerman's memorable "Nun's Story." But the film is distinguished by the moving performance of Olivier Jallagans, a 15-year-old novice, as the youth and of France Dougnac as the wayward sister. It is set, as so many French films these days, against the scene of the Nazi occupation.

What Bertrand Blier has attempted in "Calmos" is something in the manner of the "Thurber" cartoons of the war between men and women. A noted gynecologist is more interested in gourmandise than in his patients. He would rather eat than make love and to escape his marital obligations he and a like-minded friend leave home. A priest orders them to return to the church, but they again shake off their chains and, in a fantastic finale, are hounded down by amazons.

This misogynic farce has its moments: It has diverting conceits and several hilarious passages. But toward the half-way point, it runs out of fuel and becomes diffuse. Jean-Pierre Marielle and Jean Rochefort as the refugees from matrimony give it comic elan. Bernard Blier enlivens the early scenes as a non-fasting cleric.

"A Safe Place" (at the Balzac, the Olympia and the Studio de la Harpe) is an American experimental essay of 1970, brought belatedly to Paris probably because Jack Nicholson and Orson Welles are in the cast. An attempt to blend memories and reality in the mind of a young woman (Tuesday Weld), it is exceedingly pretentious. The dialogue is dreadful drivel, sounding as though it had been made up by the actors on the spot and its cross-cutting technique staled long ago.

Shirley MacLaine's triumph last night at the Palais des Con-



Gene Wilder, Marty Feldman in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes's Smarter Brother."

grès during the first of her two Paris shows was double. The sound system was defective (it blasted the ears during the first half of the evening, a recital by Dennis Roussos). And backstage difficulties delayed her entrance for three-quarters of an hour—although Miss MacLaine was ready, as she came out on stage

and told the audience in French. Miss MacLaine was worth the wait. She is her effervescent self, with genuine sparkle, contagious gaiety and goodwill. Her program is autobiographical, taking her from Broadway chorus girl to Hollywood and from protest marcher to authority on India and China. She does most of her

popular numbers, describes her research for the role of Irma La Douce (she spent two weeks in the company of a Les Halles prostitute) and does a scene from her movie "Some Came Running." She also resurrects "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning of Its Own" for an ensemble with her dancers.

## ARTS AGENDA:

## London Tribute to Constable Opens Today

The bicentenary of the birth of John Constable will be marked by a major exhibition of more than 350 of his paintings, watercolors and drawings at the Tate Gallery in London from Feb. 18 to April 25. The show, the largest of his work ever mounted, includes familiar masterpieces, but also unfamiliar works and some never before shown in public. The exhibition will include 37 items from the United States as well as works from public and private collections in Europe, Canada and Australia. The exhibition begins with a biographical section and ends with a group of works by friends and followers. During the period of the show, the gallery offers a special lecture series on the artist, Tuesdays at 6:30 p.m.

The Groupe Puissance Quatre—pianists Katia and Marielle Labèque and percussionists Sylvio Gualda and Jean-Pierre Drouet—is giving one-hour concerts, at 6:30 p.m. every day to Feb.

21, at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris. The principal works on their program are Luciano Berio's "L'Inferno" written for the ensemble, and Bartok's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion.

The baritone Ingvar Wixell and Aldo Protti will alternate in the principal role of a new production of Verdi's "Rigoletto" that is scheduled for Feb. 27 by the Marseilles Opera. Tito Serravalle is responsible for the staging, with sets and costumes by Hector Pascal. Gianfranco Rivoli will conduct casts that include Rosetta Pizzo and Francoise Garner as Gilda, and Giacomo Aragall and Antonio Bevacqua as the Duke of Mantua. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Feb. 28, 29, March 6 and 7.

Malcolm Arnold has been commissioned to compose a concerto for the London Philharmonic Orchestra to mark its Bicentennial tour of the United States in

November. The composer is a former principal trumpeter with the orchestra. Bernard Haitink, the orchestra's artistic director, will conduct the orchestra on the 15-concert, 23-day tour that will begin in Chicago and end in Boston, with concerts also scheduled for Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

Works by Barney Childs, William Bolcom, Eugene Kurtz, John Cage and Edward Miller are on the program of the concert of the New American Music Ensemble Feb. 26 at the American Cultural Center in Paris (3 Rue du Dragon).

IRCAM, the musical research institute headed by Pierre Boulez, and the European Centre for Musical Research, are collaborating on a six-day program of working sessions and concerts Feb. 24-29 in Metz. From Feb. 24 through 28, IRCAM is presenting several working sessions—"Sounds for Tomorrow"—in the Musées de

Metz and several schools. Concerts planned for the weekend include two by the South German Radio Orchestra, with Michael Gielen and Pierre Boulez conducting, and one by the Groupe Instrumental du Centre Européen under Michel Decoust. Boulez's music figures prominently in the concert programs, an exhibition of his scores and manuscripts will be at the Musées de Metz, and he and Luciano Berio are among the scheduled lecturers. (Reconnaitre les Internationales de Musique Contemporaine, Hôtel de Ville, 57000 Metz, France.)

"The Rokeby Venus" by Velazquez will be the principal piece of the London National Gallery's next exhibition in the "Painting in Focus" series, which will run from Feb. 28 to April 11. The show, which includes loans, will focus on the place of the work in the artist's output. The next exhibition in this series will be "Une Baignade, Asnières," by Seurat, from May 13 to June 27.

When Van Bredam is not playing jazz, he is out foraging the flea markets, neighbors' attics, old farmhouses for the raw material of his art. Rustic arti-

## BELGIUM

## Art, Indians and Dixieland Jazz

By Rona Dobson

ANTWERP (UPI)—You can't live on art alone. Ask an artist. Ask, for instance, Camiel van Bredam, 38, who makes a living playing Dixieland. And spends a lot of time worrying about the plight of American Indians, though he has never met one.

The worrying time led to a fact-based piece of artistic fantasy called "Last Council of Wounded Knee" which Bredam has just sold to the Belgian government for a "substantial"—but undisclosed—sum. It's enough, he hopes, to finance a trip to an American Indian reservation.

"I don't know why I feel so strongly," he said. "I have no Indian friends." Although he has been to the United States five times, it has always been "on business"—which means New Orleans.

He plays trombone and "real, original, classical New Orleans. That's why I'm there so often, to soak myself in it, to hear all the greats, and even to play a little bit."

He goes with his group and "we play here and there. Sometimes we get to play with one of the really big names and then it's terrific. Those people are so friendly and relaxed, the atmosphere is very special."

Van Bredam's band is all Flemish. "I play the trombone, my brother plays the trumpet, the others play clarinet, piano, banjo, big bass, drums. We all go over to New Orleans together."

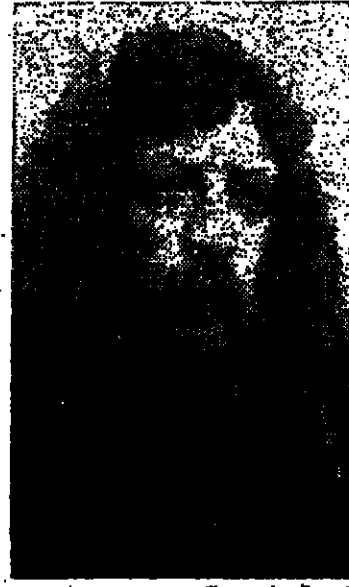
Van Bredam's favorite trombone player is Jim Robinson who, at 83, is still playing like a master, he says. And sometimes the traffic runs the other way. "We've had a whole 'n' from New Orleans come and play in our club outside Antwerp. People jammed in from all over to hear them."

The Perry House (Het Veerhuis) on the banks of the Rupel River, a mile or two outside the village of Klein Willebroek, is jammed most weekends. Across the river, a ceiling of smoke presses down on a jumble of industrial infrastructure, small houses, sparse fields. "That's Boom, where I was born," Van Bredam says. Now I live further out. In the country and breathe better air. His home is in Aartselaar, a small town about 10 miles from Antwerp.

His group has a complicated Flemish name that translates to Fondy Riverside Bullets Band. "It dates back seven years to when we first started on the other side of the river, in a tiny pub so small we had to play standing up when it got crowded," he recalls. "The woman who owned it had 14 cats, all called Fondy, so she only had to shout 'Fondy!' and they all came running." They took the name for their band, tacking on the owner's own nickname, Bullets.

Foraging

When Van Bredam is not playing jazz, he is out foraging the flea markets, neighbors' attics, old farmhouses for the raw material of his art. Rustic arti-

F. van den Brest  
Camiel van Bredam  
... "substantial sum"

facts, kitchen utensils, wooden objects, plumes, chicken wire, bird bones, antlers fill his home and garage.

"The Antwerp zoo is one of my best sources," he says. "Whenever a horned animal dies, they ring me up." (Happily, his wife is also an artist with a well-developed sense of fantasy.)

He has a special passion for bison—"a beautiful beast, the perfect complement to the Indians riding the plains." Sometimes music provides material for his visual art. In "Wounded Knee," a cello case decorated with white goose wings serves as a coffin.

Art is more important to him than Dixieland. But sometimes he can combine both interests. Jazz festivals make good backgrounds for art exhibitions and vice versa. "I've just had three works on show at the jazz festival in Breda in Holland," he says. "Our group plays in a lot of European festivals and there are usually art shows wherever we play. Musicians like art, so does the public who comes to hear jazz; anyway, they like unconventional, three-dimensional art."

He would have liked to take "Wounded Knee" with him to the United States but the cost of transport for the 12-figure tableau, almost a theater set, would be beyond him. Anyway, it's not his anymore—it's on show at the Palais des Beaux Arts in Brussels. In March it moves to the Antwerp museum. "The house seems empty without it," he says. "Still, there's more room for my records."

**DIAMONDS**

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady. Buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

**Joachim Goldenstein**  
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.  
"Established 1928"  
62 Polkenstraat,  
Antwerp (Belgium).  
Tel.: 31-33 09 52

*Gold Medal*  
FOR BEST DIAMOND SERVICE SINCE 1928

# TWA is the only airline offering a choice of meals, of drinks, of films and of music on every flight.

If you flew more people across the Atlantic than any other airline what would you do to keep them satisfied?

You'd offer as many as 280 departures a week from 18 cities across Europe, North Africa and the Middle East to 35 cities in America.

You'd make sure you kept your reputation for being an on-time airline.

You'd have the only New York terminal that's for the exclusive use of passengers of one airline.

You'd make sure the service you offer in the air, as well as on the ground, was friendly, efficient and helpful.

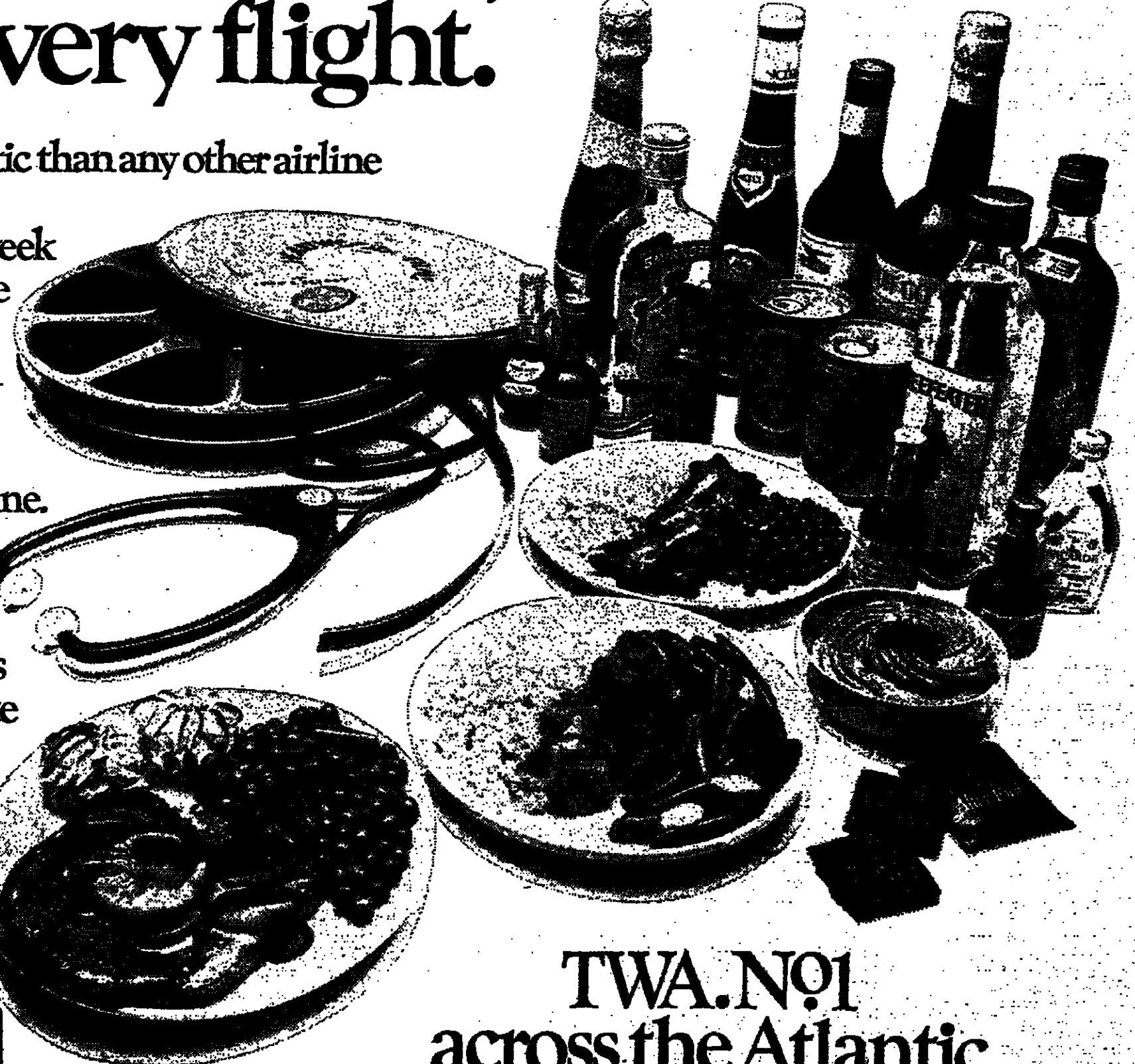
And you'd fit wide, body-contoured seats in 747's and Twin Seats in 707's to ensure complete comfort.

Then you'd do all you could to give more choice than any other airline.

And you'd offer Trans World Service. With its choice of 3 meals in Economy (5 in First Class), drinks from all over the world, 2 films and 8 tracks of international audio.

Wouldn't you?

By international agreement there is a minimal change for the flight entertainment. And for electronic languages in the accompanying text.



**TWA. NO.1**  
across the Atlantic.



## Communists and Democracy

The Communists of Italy and France earnestly declare that they will henceforth be true democrats. They have seen the light, they say, and have abandoned certain of their past doctrines as obsolete. The French Communist party has formally renounced its commitment to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its current pronouncements sound positively Jeffersonian. Now the parties in both countries are using the word democracy without any of the customary adjectives—"centralized," for example, or "consensual"—that signify just the opposite. That leaves only one question: Is this interesting change genuine?

The question is unanswerable. A lot depends on whether the new respectability pays off for the Communists in terms of political advantage. It is poor taste to jeer at other people's sudden conversions. But if a political party, after 30 years of pondering, should finally decide that power is worth more than ideological purity the present evolution is precisely the tactic that would serve it best. The new positions are being worked out in response to the major events of recent European politics.

The Italian Communist party had been dancing away from the Soviet line for a good many years, while the French party remained severely orthodox. Then in the spring of 1974 the French Communists entered into an alliance with the Socialists for the presidential election campaign. They came very close to winning, so close that the relationship between the two—one of them a party firmly committed to parliamentary democracy, the other a question mark—became a matter of sharp anxiety to both. The friction between them rose to a crescendo last summer over Portugal where a totalitarian Communist party was attempting, with obvious Soviet support, to take control of the country. The French Socialists strongly supported their Portuguese counterparts, who were leading the anti-Communist opposition. The French Communists were caught painfully in the middle. If they tried to help the Portuguese Communists, as they seemed to do on some days, they identified themselves as old-line Stalinists. If they tried to keep out of it, as they did on other days, the Stalinists in the party accused the leadership of cowardice and a lack of revolutionary zeal.

For the French party, it was a crisis like the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia seven years earlier; but it worked out quite differently. The party leaders were increasingly drawn toward Europe's leading example of a Communist movement that appeared to be progressing smoothly and peacefully toward real national power. In November the French and Italian parties published a joint statement affirming their independence from the Soviets, and defending alliances with the democratic left. That gave the democratic left a great deal to think about.

Europe's Social Democrats met last month in Denmark to discuss this invitation. The atmosphere of this session was sharply

affected by the recession, which has sent unemployment very high throughout Western Europe. In particular it is accelerating the decline of the Christian Democrats in Italy, where the possibility of Communists in the cabinet is now imminent. In the conversations in Denmark, the various Social Democratic parties split widely on the wisdom of cooperating with the Communists. In general, not altogether to our surprise, Social Democrats in power were against it and Social Democrats out of power were for it. Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson was cool to the idea: there was outspoken opposition from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. The chief supporter of cooperation was, naturally enough, Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader.

Curiously, the views of the Italian Socialists count for less at the moment because they are badly fragmented and because the Communists themselves are working toward a broad coalition with the conservative Christian Democrats. The Italian Communists appear to be trying deliberately to avoid any sudden dramatic triumph that might unduly frighten the opposition. It is a method that depends upon patience, reason and, above all, meticulous respect for democratic procedures.

The French Communist party took another long step in its evolution *à l'italienne* at its party congress. The secretary general, Georges Marchais, opened the proceedings with a denunciation of Soviet repression and went on to say: "For us, in our times, political and economic democracy is the condition of the march toward socialism." Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist, was asked whether this change of heart is merely a matter of tactics. "I don't know," he replied, "but I don't think so."

Mr. Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. Secretary of State, thinks differently. He has been warning the Europeans that to take Communists into their governments would be extremely dangerous and would certainly damage their alliance with this country. It is safe to presume that the Soviets are telling the Communists something very similar. But none of these admonitions from abroad is likely to count for much in the end.

In France, the next national elections are not until 1978. But in Italy, the decrepitude of the government and the fragility of the economy are rapidly making each other worse. Drastic and unpopular measures may be necessary to bring the Italian economy around, the reasoning goes, and perhaps it would be better to have the Communists in the government to share the blame. But that only brings the argument back to where it started: Once in power, would they play by the rules? After all, the test of democratic principles is not whether a party accepts the election that puts it in office, but whether it accepts the election that would throw it out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New Threat to Mrs. Peron

As Argentina lurches into ever-greater political and economic chaos, rumors are flying for the second time in as many months about a military move to oust President Isabel Martinez de Peron. Indeed, it is probably only the still painful memory among army leaders of the ineffective and unpopular military-dominated governments between 1966 and 1973 that has kept the widow of Juan Domingo Peron in the Casa Rosada this long.

The one-day shutdown called Monday by a group of industrial and business organizations to protest what they called the drift to "chaos and ruin" was merely the latest of many expressions of dissatisfaction with Mrs. Peron's administration. Inflation rates at close to the 1975 annual rate of 340 per cent; the peso has been drastically devalued; the trade unions find that a 40-per-cent wage boost granted last month is already being eaten up by soaring prices; and terrorists of both left and right still wage savage urban guerrilla warfare.

Mrs. Peron's strategy for coping with the deteriorating situation seems to consist mostly of reshuffling her Cabinet and printing more paper money. Despite huge periodic wage boosts and the collapse last year of

an inflation-control effort opposed by the unions, the President finds herself increasingly at odds with organized labor, always the backbone of the Peronist movement. At the same time, as Monday's shutdowns indicate, she has seriously alienated much of the business community.

When her husband died in 1974, Mrs. Peron seemed to take up the burden of the presidency with reluctance—only out of a sense of obligation to his memory and to constitutional order. Lately, however, she has given signs that she contemplates running for the office in her own right in elections next October. Her greater zest for the job has not been accompanied by any demonstration of greater competence for it.

The possibility that Mrs. Peron may run in October, further polarizing an already sharply divided nation, has revived talk of an effort by the Congress, which reconvenes today, Wednesday, to force her to resign or to remove her by constitutional methods. Only the Argentines can decide how best to surmount their country's crisis; but their history ought to tell them clearly that constitutional means are preferable to a military putsch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Going Soft?

Is the United States going soft? First it cripples its intelligence services by subjecting them to public inquiry, then it does the same to its aircraft industry, with Congress and the media ruthlessly exposing all the dirt they can lay their hands on. Has any

other great power in history stabbed itself in the back with such dedicated masochism? No, but then no other great power has ever felt strong enough to risk such self-inflicted wounds. The rest of the world can only marvel. Truly, the United States is in a class of its own.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

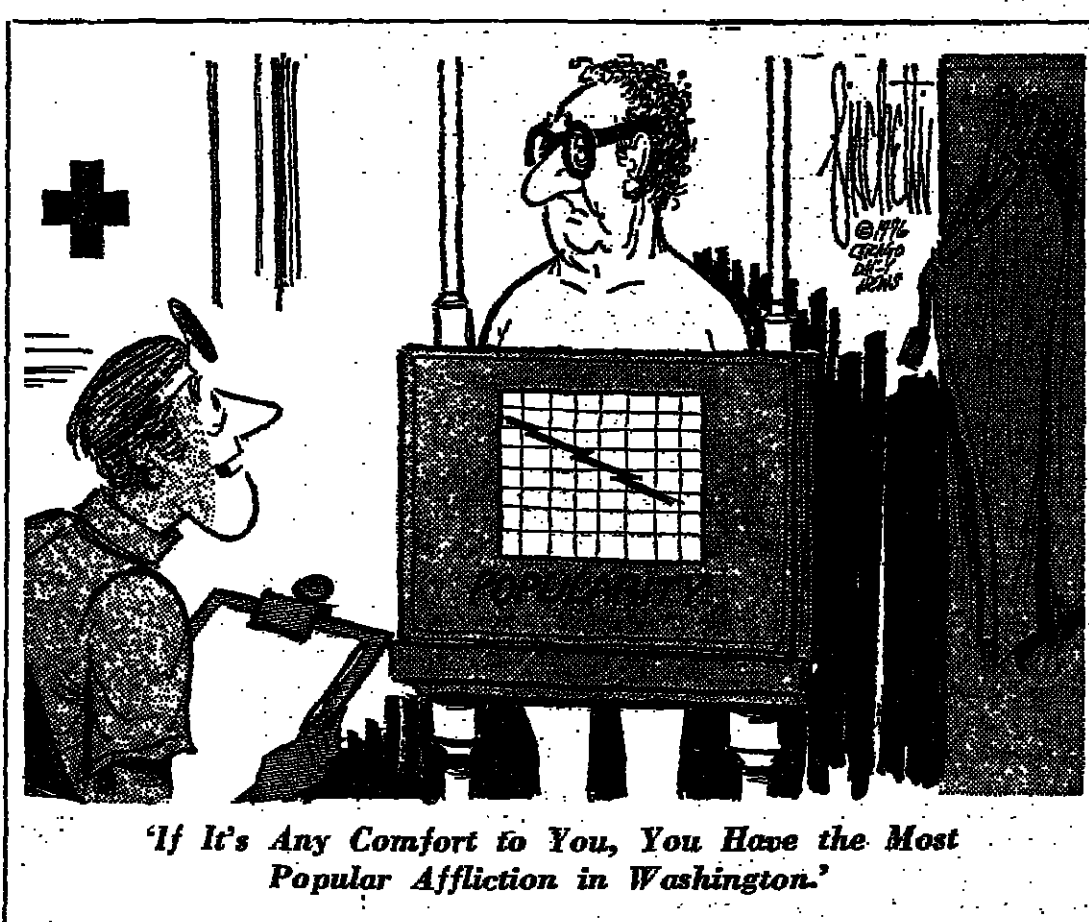
February 13, 1901

NEW YORK—Russia has retaliated for the imposition of countervailing duties on Russian sugar by the United States by adding 50 per cent to her duties on American steel and iron. It is also reported that Belgium is about to impose discriminating duties on imports from the United States. Are the nations of Europe about to unite in a tariff war on Amer-

### Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1926

PARIS—After completing a 10-month run on Broadway in the American musical success "Lady Be Good," Fred Astaire and his sister, Adele Astaire, two of the most popular dancers in America, have arrived in Paris and will leave shortly for London to continue in the same play, which opens there in March. Their both said that the popularity of the "Charles-



*'If It's Any Comfort to You, You Have the Most Popular Affliction in Washington.'*

## OPEC's Star Wanes in Third World

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—OPEC, a mere twelve months ago, was widely seen as the dragon that would swallow Western affluence whole and perhaps use its formidable strength to rescue the Third World from poverty. Last summer there was a scare story in The Washington Post suggesting that the World Bank was becoming "dependent" on OPEC. In Europe some of the OECD's economic advisers were speaking in glowing terms about OPEC redistributing the West's wealth to the poor of Asia. In Paris it was agreed by the old rich that they would sit down with the new rich and discuss oil prices and banana prices under the same roof in talks which it not structurally linked together were certainly not entirely disparate either.

But this year one sees that the OPEC star is waning—that far from being a vanguard movement for liberating the Third World from its economic shackles it is in danger of putting even more weights on the iron.

Most estimates now agree that Africa, Asia and Latin America and the poorer countries of southern Europe are now paying out some \$10 billion (maybe as much as \$12 billion) a year more for their oil than they were before 1974. That is about 1.7 per cent of their combined GNP and it is anticipated that it will remain at or near that level for a number of years. On top of this should be added the increased price of other imports as higher oil prices get translated into higher manufacturing costs. Again should be added the cost of the oil-induced portion of the West's recession which has fed back into the developing countries. A recent Brookings Institution study reckons that higher oil prices have reduced the GNP by 2.5 per cent in the United States, 3.7 per cent in Europe and 4.2 per cent in Japan. A fall of 1 per cent in GNP at this end means a fall of 0.85 per cent at their end.

### Hidden Effects

The indirect effects of the OPEC price rise were hidden during 1974 by three principal factors. First, the poor countries were still living off the proceeds of the commodity boom of 1973/74 which boosted their foreign exchange reserves by \$10 billion in 1973 alone. Second, the explosion of sugar prices in 1974 which led to queues for sugar in some Western countries and brought the Third World's world earnings of \$5 billion. Third, capital inflows into the developing countries went up by \$8 billion in 1974. Part of this was OPEC credits and aid—the trickle some of us thought had promise of a flood. Part was increased borrowing from international agencies. And part was

borrowing from the private capital markets, a process which accelerated during 1975 as the private banks, caught by recession and reduced Western demand for funds, were glad to lend elsewhere.

Come 1976, however, it was easy to see the real damage of OPEC's action. The commodity and sugar boom was over. The failed harvest of 1974 meant that the poor were spending another \$6 billion a year on importing food and fertilizer. Moreover, as the year progressed the commercial banks became increasingly selective as to who they lent their money to. The five largest developing countries took 73 per cent of the total funds, compared with 68 per cent a year before. In this situation the majority of poor countries found the increased expenditure on oil an impossible burden.

The Third World is in the gravest predicament it has faced since World War II. The situation can be summed up as follows:

- It is in debt to the tune of over \$90 billion, compared with \$61 billion at the end of 1973. Amortization and interest payments this year may be more than 9 per cent of gross foreign exchange earnings, compared with about 7 per cent last year. These debt claims will rise rapidly over the next two to three years.

- The 1975 current account deficit of the Third World was about \$34 billion, an \$8-billion deterioration over the previous year. More than three-quarters of this deterioration was concentrated in nine countries: Argentina, Mexico, Malaysia, Turkey, Peru, the Philippines, Egypt, India and Thailand. The three latter countries are about as near to the headline as one can reasonably go.

- Although there is likely to be this year some improvement in this state of affairs, partly because of renewed economic growth at this end trickling down to their end, about two-fifths of the current account improvement will go to Argentina and Brazil. And another half to nine other countries.

- Morgan Guaranty, the international bankers, argue in their latest economic analysis that with a combination of policies—an increased drawing on their own reserves, greater help from the IMF, and other outside funds—the poor developing countries can "manage." But only by imposing "a heavy burden on living standards." And the Brookings Institution sees "a stagnation of per capita incomes at their present level for the rest of the decade."

But what has happened to OPEC enthusiasm and commit-

ment? The enthusiasm which at one point led King Faisal to suggest underwriting all the World Bank's lending for five years at a desk which the bank's president, Robert McNamara, now wishes had closed all; the enthusiasm which motivated the Shah of Iran to propose an assessment on each barrel of oil to establish a low interest aid fund; the vision that inspired Kuwait to urge OPEC support for a solidarity fund to defend commodity prices; the drive of Saudi Arabia and Algeria which brought into being the Paris consumer/producer dialogue? For all we have now is a relatively meagre outflow of OPEC disbursement of \$6 billion a year (and that is probably a high figure), most of which goes to Egypt and Syria and only 10 per cent to non-Muslim countries; a decline in funds to the World Bank from 63 of their total inflow in 1974 to 25 per cent last year; and a rejection by the other OPEC members of the Shah's suggestion and in its place a commitment to a \$1-billion fund which quickly became an \$800-million fund (and so not even compensation for the September 10-per-cent rise in the price of oil).

Only two Third World governments have publicly dared criticize OPEC for not acting as they talked—Ghana as early as the World Food Conference in Nov. 1974 and Tanzania last September. But the case for more OPEC aid is unanswerable. It is time the rest of the Third World broke ranks and took aim. For OPEC is essentially a soft target. Iran alone spends \$6 billion a year on its military—in order to prove to the world it has leadership qualities.

Half of this would meet the shortfall between the price hike and OPEC aid.

LONDON—So far there is little sign that the world at large and the United States in particular have yet come to grips with what will almost inevitably become a crucial international problem during the next U.S. president's term, namely the threat of mass starvation in many lands.

This may become critical, even desperate, by the end of the 1970s but there does not seem to be sufficient recognition of the fact or preparation to deal with it. If such inattention should continue it is entirely possible the number of people doomed to die of malnutrition will exceed the total deaths computed for any war that has so far ravaged the earth.

Much less talk is heard of potential American use of food as a foreign policy weapon, implying that by withholding its export to the Soviet Union, whose agriculture is a mess, it can wring concessions from Moscow. But nourishment differs qualitatively from energy, which was rationed by the petroleum-exporting countries to bring pressure; now would the American ethical tradition easily tolerate the menace of famine for political extortion.

Trying to blackmail Russia into bargains could be counterproductive. Moscow would undoubtedly take in the national belt and notch, seek the best available grain import arrangements elsewhere, and cultivate savage hatred for the United States. All in all this would be a foolishly immoral U.S. approach and would do nothing to save from death people far more numerous than Russians.

I am indebted to Wolfgang Hager of the Atlantic Institute for pointing out that Western food production (which includes Canada, Australia and Western Europe) is unlikely to increase much more as genetic improvement of plants attains its limits, arable land is virtually all employed, and irrigation water becomes less plentiful.

U.S. grain reserves are depleted—at least until next autumn—and the U.S.A. is logically soon due for one of those catastrophes which have befallen the world's North America recurrently about each generation. So far there has not yet been adequate agree-

## An EEC 'Directorate': France's Trial Balloon

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The French never have had much luck with their various proposals to set up "directorates" to run world affairs, but that doesn't keep them from trying. The latest trial balloon launched by the Elysée Palace for a directorate to take charge of European Community affairs is rumpling into as rough going as the previous ones.

In fairness, the one probably makes the most sense. The French are reasoning that there are some hard decisions to be taken in Europe in the coming years, and that the present community apparatus simply isn't up to it.

For years EEC decision-making has been little better than a bed job. The marathon sessions in Brussels' dreary conference rooms, building rarely achieved anything before dawn when the ministers could no longer stay awake. Some used to think that the French did better than the others during the Gaullist years because Couve de Murville needed less sleep than the others.

Such methods are no longer suitable. Decision-making today has been taken over by the European Council, the three or four big powers, the big chiefs of government. But how will that work using unanimous rule as it does, when the community grows to include new members? Greece is knocking at the door, Spain is being considered, Turkey, Cyprus, Portugal, Malta, all may one day be members.

What's more, the problems are getting more complicated. The EEC has moved beyond the point where it was merely a trading union, and now is considering development that will one day transform it into a confederation of states, indeed even a federation.

Economic and monetary union is back on the tracks; political union and a common foreign policy are being talked of again; a European Parliament is soon to be elected by popular suffrage. One even finds those hearty souls again who, worried about the United States, are willing to talk of a common defense policy, if only to give the Russians something to think about.

Paris could not be alone in wondering how all this squares with present EEC structures. It is Luxembourg one day to have a veto over Franco-West German nuclear cooperation? Or Malta over a new party between the lira and the pound?

The word "directorate" raises hackles all over Europe, and it was questionable tactics for the French to use it in a context where it would be heard. Back in 1964, when President Charles de Gaulle had to back away, and in 1965 when he said it was not his intention to "harden" resistance to a proposed change.

But something along the line is going to have to be considered if the European Community is going to realize its ambitions. Nobody believes the existing structures are sufficient, and al-

though the smaller nations argue that they did not join the community to diminish their voices, the alternative to change is going to be stagnation.

It was no accident that Giscard d'Estaing floated his ideas prior to the meeting in Nice with Chancellor Schmidt. Though the Germans are wary of anything that might bring down the wrath of the Danes and the Dutch, they have been ready to back to ideas for streamlining the EEC because they have urged it too often themselves. If Giscard and Schmidt were able to harmonize their European ideas during their chess game at Mrs. d'Artigny last week, it will take some good defensive playing by the others to checkmate them.

Certainly one of the more interesting EEC developments in recent months is this blossoming of the Franco-German relationship. It is beginning to look like more than simply a Giscard-Schmidt relationship. With Italy and Britain still on the outs, and with the others relatively smaller nations, Bonn and Paris are looking more like what Giscard Europe has called an "inner core" of the community.

It was Giscard d'Estaing's determination that France keep up the pace with the redoubtable Germans that kept him from devaluing the franc last week. Franco-German parity, not only in economic affairs, is in large measure the essence of Giscard's foreign policy, and so his determination should not be underestimated.

### De Gaulle's Vies

As a result, there are real reasons that make this Franco-German parity a desirable goal for the others. De Gaulle's first such proposal, in 1958, would have broken up the EEC and put in its stead an Atlantic Area. Washington, Paris and London. Most historians agree today that De Gaulle expected Washington to refuse his offer, opening the way for him to set out on his own foreign policy path.

The Soames affair in February 1968, had in common with the 1958 attempt that it would have spelled the end of the Common Market. On both occasions, De Gaulle was showing that he believed that events had passed by the EEC, and that a lesser arrangement of nations was necessary.

Giscard d'Estaing has used "directorates" before, in an interview last year, when he suggested that perhaps the old notion of a directorate of nations for world affairs could be revived. In 1968, during the six-nation summit meeting on monetary affairs at Rambouillet, with four EEC nations, the United States and Japan.

The Giscard d'Estaing directorates differ from the Gaullist ones in that they are not meant to break up the EEC, only improve it. Judging from some of the reaction around Europe, however, there are some nations who believe the very word is enough to break up the community.

## Food for More Than Thought

By C. L. Sulzberger

ment among exporting and importing nations to create sensible global food reserves. The developed capitalist lands are for the most part best off agriculturally while socialist societies like Russia have become such huge importers that there is little left over for the hungry underdeveloped world living on starvation's brink.

### Unintegrated

And newly rich countries like the Arab states, who now possess about one-quarter of all monetary reserves, have tiny populations, don't need masses of food, and have not yet been sufficiently integrated into a world approach to the problem of approaching famine.

To some degree (and often associated by implication with carrot-and-stick diplomacy) the richer northern lands have helped poorer lands south of them. The U.S.A. in Latin America, the Common Market in North Africa, Australia (in reverse, feeding states to its north).

But the degree of coming crisis is inadequately acknowledged and too much time has been wasted in getting ready to meet it. There has been woeful lack of the need for massive transfer of capital and fertilizers to new farming areas, and like the Sudan (which could someday feed all Africa).

The mumbled lip service to

population control one hears in India and Bangladesh is scandalous; and yet that region's babies will be the first to suffer. Already as food prices, like energy prices, have climbed, poor countries are forced to reduce needs imports.

A starving world would inevitably be featured by strife, terrorism and war. It would expose the fragility of pluralist democratic governmental systems more than authoritarian ones because such societies depend on the satisfaction of the substantial majority.

Divided as they are into various types and levels of civilization, the world's nations discover of the issue of food just how tightly interdependent they have become. If famine starts, producing a breakdown in order among some of them, the entire uneasy fabric of peace may rip apart.

The United States, with its productive agriculture, miners, deposits, a highly competitive industry, a workable system, a history largely free from war, must play the leading role. Its economy remains by far the world's most important.

It has gained a habit of practical leadership and pragmatic know-how. The time has come for America to face the world's greatest imminent problem, and the more this is now discussed by Republican and Democratic presidential aspirants, the better



## Plan Studied On Debts of Poorer States

UN Official Sees  
Moderate Proposals

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States and other industrial countries have just begun to study a new, detailed plan for dealing with the increasing and worrisome problem of debt.

The plan was agreed upon several years ago at a conference in London and has been widely disseminated. The industrial countries will have to develop a position on it in time for the meeting in Nairobi in May. Its details have still not been widely disseminated. The plan is not a radical one, but it is a sweeping debt moratorium, as has been talked about by spokesmen for some of the poorer countries. Instead, according to one UN official, it is a "very moderate set of proposals designed to be workable."

Congress 'Reluctant'

Still, there is no assurance that the United States and other countries will even consider the proposals. One UN official, according to a high U.S. Treasury official, the new plan in detail, that it is "extremely reluctant" about any service waivers or cancellations.

The plan has two distinguishing features:

- It proposes different solutions for debt to governments of industrial countries, debt to a World Bank and other international lending agencies, and debt to private banks and exporters.

These less developed countries that continue to have a bad credit rating, or believe they can, decline to participate in any or all phases of the plan, including the proposed moratorium on debt to the private banks and exporters.

New Mechanism  
Of probably greatest interest is the private financial sector is a proposal not yet worked out in full detail for a new international mechanism to "fund" or "reimburse" the debt of these countries to banks and their "supplier credits." The aim here is not to abrogate the debt but to "bunching" of maturities in the next few years.

## GM Abandons Plan to Boost Production of Smaller Autos

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—General Motors Corp. has abandoned its plan to expand production of its Chevrolet Camaro into a second assembly plant.

The auto maker also disclosed setbacks for some of its smaller cars.

Last November, GM announced plans to start producing the Camaro at its South Gate, Calif., plant on March 1, citing predictions of increased demand.

A little car has been built at its one plant on the East Coast.

Last week GM's president, R. E. Stempel, said, "In recent years, as the overall automobile market has continued to strengthen, the big public has increased its interest in small cars accordingly."

General Motors said that it will continue to build Camaros on a work-turn basis at its plant in Wilmington, Delaware, but, Stempel added, "the Wilmington plant can give us the production needed to meet the current market demand for cars in the subcompact end of the market."

Embarrassing Move  
The sudden decision to avoid increased production is an embarrassing move for the big auto maker. The new little car had been widely publicized both before and after its introduction in 1975. It represented a crash program by GM to bring out a new, domestically built small car to answer what appeared to be a demand for vehicles with improved gasoline mileage.

To get the car on the market less than two years from the time GM decided it needed such a vehicle, the company adapted

## U.S. Business Treads Cautiously

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—U.S. businessmen, distrustful of predictions by economists of a full economic recovery, are proceeding cautiously so far this year.

Most company executives, analysts say, look for continuing sales gains through this year, but many of them fear inflation will heat up again before the end of the year. A recent National Association of Purchasing Management survey, in fact, showed an increased percentage of companies reported higher prices for the materials they buy.

This uncertainty about the future is reflected in caution about the present. Nondurable-goods manufacturers, including those in such industries as food and textiles at least, seem to have stopped trying to cut inventories, but in durable goods, such as metals and machinery, companies are still cautiously trimming stocks.

As sales rise, some companies are economizing on inventories by in effect allowing their suppliers to carry their stocks. Businessmen still can get quick delivery of most of the materials and products they need.

With growing sales, many companies also are showing their caution by choosing to pay workers overtime instead of adding new employees. The average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing hit a recession low of 2.3 last March and April. By December the figure had risen to three hours. Hiring new workers involves substantial initial costs, so in the short run it often is cheaper to expand output by paying overtime.

Companies also are hedging on adding new production facilities. Among retailers, there is a tendency to redesign existing stores to improve

or increase display space, instead of building new facilities.

Of course, another way to limit current spending on capital projects is simply to postpone the projects, and that is the tack some companies are taking.

"In some industries, especially those producing basic commodities such as steel, the general tendency has been to review and postpone plans," says Left Olsen, of First National City Bank. "There may be more postponements as we go through 1976 and capacity utilization continues to lag behind what companies have been expecting."

The latest Commerce Department survey indicates that businessmen plan to spend 5.5 per cent more this year on new plants and equipment than they spent in 1975. Most economists think such an increase would be about offset by higher prices, so that there would be no gain in "real" capital spending.

If business confidence remains at present uninspiring levels, it could impede the recovery, although some analysts do think that businessmen will become more and more optimistic as the recovery typically spreads to more sectors of the economy.

Many businessmen at the moment are thinking some unhappy thoughts, however, and bankers and economists are not helping matters. A few economists even see a possibility that the recovery could collapse this year. Robert Parks, chief economist of the New York brokerage firm of Advest Co., for instance, thinks that without additional fiscal or monetary stimulus "we would have to raise the probability—now one out of four—that the ongoing economic recovery could abort altogether this year."

## Dispute Involves Philosophical Discord

## U.S. Aides Split on Raw Materials Trade

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The State and Treasury Departments are at odds over the use of commodity agreements to regulate trade in such products as coffee, tin, cocoa and sugar.

In a recent speech to the National Coffee Association meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., Julius Katz, deputy assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, indicated State Department support for a new international agreement on coffee.

However, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gerald Parsky said two days later that his department was still studying the agreement and had not decided whether to support it.

Mr. Katz outlined a number of economic benefits from the new agreement, including a possible 10-per-cent reduction in coffee prices over the next two years because of the pact's incentives to producers to export more.

Important View  
The State Department views are of considerable importance to the 43 nations that earn substantial cash by selling coffee, because U.S. participation in the pact is crucial. The United States imports about a third of all the coffee traded, and no agreement could function effectively without it.

However, President Ford has yet to say how he stands. The U.S. stand on commodity policy has major implications for foreign policy and trade philosophy.

The debate has pitted free traders in such agencies as the Treasury Department and the Council of Economic Advisors against State Department officials who are more sympathetic to international agreements that stabilize prices through reserve stocks, export controls and formal consultations between producer and consumer nations.

American commodity policy is a major issue between the United States and developing nations because those countries often view the agreements as the best chance to secure a fair return for the raw materials and agricultural products they sell abroad.

Administration officials credit Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with moving the government away from traditional reliance on free trade and toward new policies in the commodity arena.

Mr. Kissinger has mapped out a strategy that includes formal commodity agreements in some cases, and in others more consultation between consumers and producers to avoid the boom-and-bust cycle of fluctuating prices and assure American access to reasonably priced supplies abroad.

However, Treasury Secretary William Simon has said he does not like commodity agreements that "fix prices."

Mr. Parsky told the San Francisco World Affairs Council on Jan. 15 that commodity agreements "inevitably result in higher prices to the United States and other consumers."

Mr. Parsky said in a recent interview that the Treasury's reservations "don't come from a lack of concern for developing countries. We just think that they are the least attractive way to help those countries." He added that the Treasury is still studying the international coffee agreement, drafted in London in December, and has not decided whether to support it.

ical disagreements between the two agencies over the use of commodity agreements to regulate trade in such products as coffee, tin, cocoa and sugar.

In a recent speech to the National Coffee Association meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., Julius Katz, deputy assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, indicated State Department support for a new international agreement on coffee.

However, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gerald Parsky said two days later that his department was still studying the agreement and had not decided whether to support it.

Mr. Katz outlined a number of economic benefits from the new agreement, including a possible 10-per-cent reduction in coffee prices over the next two years because of the pact's incentives to producers to export more.

Important View  
The State Department views are of considerable importance to the 43 nations that earn substantial cash by selling coffee, because U.S. participation in the pact is crucial. The United States imports about a third of all the coffee traded, and no agreement could function effectively without it.

However, President Ford has yet to say how he stands. The U.S. stand on commodity policy has major implications for foreign policy and trade philosophy.

The debate has pitted free traders in such agencies as the Treasury Department and the Council of Economic Advisors against State Department officials who are more sympathetic to international agreements that stabilize prices through reserve stocks, export controls and formal consultations between producer and consumer nations.

American commodity policy is a major issue between the United States and developing nations because those countries often view the agreements as the best chance to secure a fair return for the raw materials and agricultural products they sell abroad.

Administration officials credit Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with moving the government away from traditional reliance on free trade and toward new policies in the commodity arena.

Mr. Kissinger has mapped out a strategy that includes formal commodity agreements in some cases, and in others more consultation between consumers and producers to avoid the boom-and-bust cycle of fluctuating prices and assure American access to reasonably priced supplies abroad.

However, Treasury Secretary William Simon has said he does not like commodity agreements that "fix prices."

Mr. Parsky told the San Francisco World Affairs Council on Jan. 15 that commodity agreements "inevitably result in higher prices to the United States and other consumers."

Mr. Parsky said in a recent interview that the Treasury's reservations "don't come from a lack of concern for developing countries. We just think that they are the least attractive way to help those countries." He added that the Treasury is still studying the international coffee agreement, drafted in London in December, and has not decided whether to support it.

terview that the Treasury's reservations "don't come from a lack of concern for developing countries. We just think that they are the least attractive way to help those countries." He added that the Treasury is still studying the international coffee agreement, drafted in London in December, and has not decided whether to support it.



Henry Kissinger  
...juggles pacts.

Whether to support it. The monetary and political stakes in the international commodity talks are enormous. The United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee and cocoa.

State Department officials said the complicated new coffee pact provides incentives to rapidly expand production. They say these incentives should help rebuild depleted stocks and benefit consumers.

## German Auto Output Rises by 47 Per Cent

FRANKFURT, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—West German vehicle production in January rose to 305,900 units from December's 251,270 and was 47 per cent above the 208,700 produced in January 1975, the Motor Industry Association said today.

Foreign demand remained low, and January vehicle exports fell to 145,000 units from 168,974 in December. They were 32 per cent higher than the 110,103 exported in January 1975, but 29 per cent below the 203,226 of January 1974, the association added.

## Dutch Trade in Deficit

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The Netherlands had a visible trade deficit of 235 million guilders (about \$88.5 million) in December compared with a surplus of 1 million guilders in November and a surplus of 126 million guilders in December 1974, figures released today by the central statistics office show.

## U.S. Bank Failure Is Third-Biggest Ever

### Slump in Real Estate Sector Cited for Financial Difficulties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—In the third-largest bank failure in U.S. history, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga was declared insolvent yesterday by federal banking regulators.

Shortly after currency controller James Smith declared the lead bank of Hamilton Bancshares Inc. insolvent, First Tennessee National Corp. of Memphis purchased certain of its assets and liabilities.

Hamilton National's failure, federal authorities said, stemmed chiefly from its recent troubles with loans the holding company and a non-bank subsidiary, Hamilton Mortgage Co., made in the depressed building and real-estate industries.

Many of these loans went into default, eliminating the chance that Hamilton National could sell the loans acquired from its parent company and Hamilton Mortgage.

In addition, since many of the loans were for development projects and carried with them written commitments by the bank to lend additional funds, Hamilton National could only put more money into the projects or refuse to honor the commitments and face possible legal action.

The controller said that the trouble with the real-estate loans was first detected in the fall of 1974 during a routine bank examination, which uncovered \$100 million in real-estate loans originated by Hamilton Mortgage Co. and \$30 million in loans from other Hamilton Bancshares affiliates.

The controller said that in December 1974, he required directors of the Hamilton bank to agree formally that it would not acquire any loans or extend or guarantee credit to its parent company and any of the holding company's non-banking units. Mr. Smith said the agreement also applied to officers of the holding company and its subsidiaries.

Hamilton Bancshares has 11 other banks as subsidiaries in Tennessee and Georgia. The controller said he does not expect the financial soundness of any of these banks to be affected by the failure of Hamilton National, which had assets of about \$480 million on June 30 and ranked as the nation's 195th largest commercial bank.

Only the failure of Franklin National Bank in October 1974 and U.S. National Bank of San Diego in October 1973, involved

## Dollar Stronger As Calm Returns To Europe Marts

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The dollar rose relatively sharply against most European currencies today, mainly as a result of unwinding of speculative positions in deutsche marks and French francs.

Dealers said statements by government officials in West Germany and France that perils of the deutsche mark and franc would not be changed within the joint European currency float had gained acceptance in the market. However, several bankers commented that renewed speculation could break out anytime in view of the weakness of France's economy compared with that of West Germany.

The dollar rose to 2.57 DM from 2.555 late yesterday and to 4.4790 francs from 4.465 yesterday. The change corresponded to a strengthening of the franc against the deutsche mark, with only 174.38 francs needed to buy 100 DM compared to 174.75 yesterday.

In trading for other currencies, the dollar rose to 2.57 Swiss francs, the same level as the mark, from 2.55420. It also gained against the Benelux currencies.

## Real Estate Trusts Seek to Erase Debts

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT)—Some of the nation's financially troubled real estate investment trusts are set to offer their bank creditors over the next three months property collectively valued at close to \$2 billion in exchange for outstanding loans due the banks.

The "asset swap" programs are the latest in a series of approaches being used to reduce the financial pressures of the trusts, which have billions of dollars of loans outstanding from the banks. Many of the trusts are unable to repay the loans and have, as an alternative to repaying money, offered to repay the banks with property they have taken over from borrowers who have not repaid them.

The Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust, the nation's largest investor-owned real estate investment trust, has offered the banking community \$422 million worth of property, according to Hal J. Uppin, vice-president in charge of finance. The Chase deal is the largest single asset swap program being actively considered.

The sale of the Chase assets would reduce its portfolio size by nearly 50 per cent from its present \$850 million estimated value, Mr. Uppin said, and should be completed by March 19.

With respect to accounting and financial appropriateness, the proposals have raised considerable controversy within the real estate and banking community. There is a dispute about whether the banks are taking losses on the transactions because in most cases the trusts sell property on which they are receiving little or no income and keep property that is most profitable.

More than 20 other trusts, most of them holding the largest amounts of property in the industry, have disclosed plans to offer banks assets in exchange for debts over the next few months.

Italian Prices Rise  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail prices in Italy increased 1 per cent in January over December, the government statistics bureau said today. The retail price increase over the year was 10.9 per cent.

Trade was mixed but aside from the opening and closing activity the pace was rather slow.

## U.S. Payments Balance Moves Into a Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States had a fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit of \$2.06 billion calculated on the "official reserve transactions" basis, the Commerce Department said today.

That compares with a third-quarter surplus on the same basis of \$4.82 billion and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$4.87 billion.

The official reserve transactions data basically measure changes in dollar holdings by foreign central banks.

On the "net liquidity" basis, which reflects private money flows into and out of the country, the fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit was \$392 million, compared with a third-quarter surplus of \$389 million and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$7.6 billion.

The Commerce Department said the fourth-quarter deficits reflected "large changes in capital flows." The department said that capital outflows increased \$3.8 billion while inflows fell \$2.8 billion.

change for outstanding loans due the banks.

The "asset swap" programs are the latest in a series of approaches being used to reduce the financial pressures of the trusts, which have billions of dollars of loans outstanding from the banks. Many of the trusts are unable to repay the loans and have, as an alternative to repaying money, offered to repay the banks with property they have taken over from borrowers who have not repaid them.

The Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust, the nation's largest investor-owned real estate investment trust, has offered the banking community \$422 million worth of property, according to Hal J. Uppin, vice-president in charge of finance. The Chase deal is the largest single asset swap program being actively considered.

The sale of the Chase assets would reduce its portfolio size by nearly 50 per cent from its present \$850 million estimated value, Mr. Uppin said, and should be completed by March 19.

With respect to accounting and financial appropriateness, the proposals have raised considerable controversy within the real estate and banking community. There is a dispute about whether the banks are taking losses on the transactions because in most cases the trusts sell property on which they are receiving little or no income and keep property that is most profitable.

More than 20 other trusts, most of them holding the largest amounts of property in the industry, have disclosed plans to offer banks assets in exchange for debts over the next few months.

Italian Prices Rise  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail prices in Italy increased 1 per cent in January over December, the government statistics bureau said today. The retail price increase over the year was 10.9 per cent.

Trade was mixed but aside from the opening and closing activity the pace was rather slow.

## U.S. Payments Balance Moves Into a Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States had a fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit of \$2.06 billion calculated on the "official reserve transactions" basis, the Commerce Department said today.

That compares with a third-quarter surplus on the same basis of \$4.82 billion and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$4.87 billion.

The official reserve transactions data basically measure changes in dollar holdings by foreign central banks.

On the "net liquidity" basis, which reflects private money flows into and out of the country, the fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit was \$392 million, compared with a third-quarter surplus of \$389 million and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$7.6 billion.

The Commerce Department said the fourth-quarter deficits reflected "large changes in capital flows." The department said that capital outflows increased \$3.8 billion while inflows fell \$2.8 billion.

agreed to take over the \$180 million of the failed bank's loan portfolio, subject to the right to return as much as \$70 million of loans to the FDIC within the next six months.

Mr. Smith had previously told the Senate Banking Committee that seven national banks with assets of \$1.7 billion were in "serious" financial shape. Mr. Smith, whose office oversees national banks, said that Hamilton National was one of the seven.

[Hamilton Bancshares is understood to own about \$80 million of a group of New York banks to which it gave stock in its banks in Tennessee and Georgia, the Associated Press reported.]

lars of loans outstanding from the banks. Many of the trusts are unable to repay the loans and have, as an alternative to repaying money, offered to repay the banks with property they have taken over from borrowers who have not repaid them.

The Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust, the nation's largest investor-owned real estate investment trust, has offered the banking community \$422 million worth of property, according to Hal J. Uppin, vice-president in charge of finance. The Chase deal is the largest single asset swap program being actively considered.

The sale of the Chase assets would reduce its portfolio size by nearly 50 per cent from its present \$850 million estimated value, Mr. Uppin said, and should be completed by March 19.

With respect to accounting and financial appropriateness, the proposals have raised considerable controversy within the real estate and banking community. There is a dispute about whether the banks are taking losses on the transactions because in most cases the trusts sell property on which they are receiving little or no income and keep property that is most profitable.

More than 20 other trusts, most of them holding the largest amounts of property in the industry, have disclosed plans to offer banks assets in exchange for debts over the next few months.

Italian Prices Rise  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail prices in Italy increased 1 per cent in January over December, the government statistics bureau said today. The retail price increase over the year was 10.9 per cent.

Trade was mixed but aside from the opening and closing activity the pace was rather slow.

## U.S. Payments Balance Moves Into a Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States had a fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit of \$2.06 billion calculated on the "official reserve transactions" basis, the Commerce Department said today.

That compares with a third-quarter surplus on the same basis of \$4.82 billion and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$4.87 billion.

The official reserve transactions data basically measure changes in dollar holdings by foreign central banks.

On the "net liquidity" basis, which reflects private money flows into and out of the country, the fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit was \$392 million, compared with a third-quarter surplus of \$389 million and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$7.6 billion.

The Commerce Department said the fourth-quarter deficits reflected "large changes in capital flows." The department said that capital outflows increased \$3.8 billion while inflows fell \$2.8 billion.

Italian Prices Rise  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail prices in Italy increased 1 per cent in January over December, the government statistics bureau said today. The retail price increase over the year was 10.9 per cent.

Trade was mixed but aside from the opening and closing activity the pace was rather slow.

## U.S. Payments Balance Moves Into a Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States had a fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit of \$2.06 billion calculated on the "official reserve transactions" basis, the Commerce Department said today.

That compares with a third-quarter surplus on the same basis of \$4.82 billion and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$4.87 billion.

The official reserve transactions data basically measure changes in dollar holdings by foreign central banks.

On the "net liquidity" basis, which reflects private money flows into and out of the country, the fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit was \$392 million, compared with a third-quarter surplus of \$389 million and a fourth-quarter 1974 deficit of \$7.6 billion.

The Commerce Department said the fourth-quarter deficits reflected "large changes in capital flows." The department said that capital outflows increased \$3.8 billion while inflows fell \$2.8 billion.

Italian Prices Rise  
ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail prices in Italy increased 1 per cent in January over December, the government statistics bureau said today. The retail price increase over the year was 10.9 per cent.

Trade was mixed but aside from the opening and closing activity the pace was rather slow.

## U.S. Payments Balance Moves Into a Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States had a fourth-quarter balance of payments deficit of \$2.06 billion calculated on the "official reserve transactions" basis, the Commerce Department said today.

22. Your U.S. customers.  
(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

**Midland Bank Limited**  
U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate  
Capital Notes 1983

For the six months  
February 18, 1976 to August 18, 1976  
the Notes will carry an  
interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum.

Listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Principal Paying Agent:  
European-American Bank & Trust Company,  
10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

**16% RETURN**  
Proposed by  
**CATU CONTAINERS S.A.**  
a multinational SWISS company managing and leasing  
a fleet of more than 10,000 containers

offers you:

- ★ Minimum investment of US \$ 6,400.-
- ★ Investment in freehold property
- ★ Personalized management in Switzerland
- ★ Efficient protection against inflation
- ★ Real property insured in Switzerland
- ★ Quarterly income

Mail coupon or write to:  
**CATU CONTAINERS S.A., 9 Rue Boissonnat, 1227 Geneva.**

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
CITY.....

PHONE: OFFICE.....  
PRIVATE.....







Continued from preceding page	
35	100
36	101
37	102
38	103
39	104
40	105
41	106
42	107
43	108
44	109
45	110
46	111
47	112
48	113
49	114
50	115
51	116
52	117
53	118
54	119
55	120
56	121
57	122
58	123
59	124
60	125
61	126
62	127
63	128
64	129
65	130
66	131
67	132
68	133
69	134
70	135
71	136
72	137
73	138
74	139
75	140
76	141
77	142
78	143
79	144
80	145
81	146
82	147
83	148
84	149
85	150
86	151
87	152
88	153
89	154
90	155
91	156
92	157
93	158
94	159
95	160
96	161
97	162
98	163
99	164
100	165

European Markets		
yesterday's closing prices (in local currencies)		
<b>London</b>		
100	119.25	119.25
50	59.60	59.60
25	29.80	29.80
10	11.92	11.92
5	5.96	5.96
2.5	2.98	2.98
1	1.19	1.19
0.5	0.59	0.59
0.25	0.29	0.29
0.1	0.11	0.11
0.05	0.05	0.05
0.025	0.025	0.025
0.01	0.01	0.01
0.005	0.005	0.005
0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
0.001	0.001	0.001
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.00025	0.00025	0.00025
0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.00005	0.00005	0.00005
0.000025	0.000025	0.000025
0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
0.000005	0.000005	0.000005
0.0000025	0.0000025	0.0000025
0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005
0.00000025	0.00000025	0.00000025
0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001
0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005
0.000000025	0.000000025	0.000000025
0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001
0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005
0.0000000025	0.0000000025	0.0000000025
0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001
0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005
0.00000000025	0.00000000025	0.00000000025
0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001
0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005
0.000000000025	0.000000000025	0.000000000025
0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001
0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000005
0.0000000000025	0.0000000000025	0.0000000000025
0.000000000001	0.000000000001	0.000000000001
0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005
0.00000000000025	0.00000000000025	0.00000000000025
0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001
0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005
0.000000000000025	0.000000000000025	0.000000000000025
0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001
0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005
0.0000000000000025	0.0000000000000025	0.0000000000000025
0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001
0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005
0.00000000000000025	0.00000000000000025	0.00000000000000025
0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001
0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005
0.000000000000000025	0.000000000000000025	0.000000000000000025
0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001
0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005
0.0000000000000000025	0.0000000000000000025	0.0000000000000000025
0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001
0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005
0.00000000000000000025	0.00000000000000000025	0.00000000000000000025
0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001
0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000005
0.000000000000000000025	0.000000000000000000025	0.000000000000000000025
0.00000000000000000001	0.0	

# Hawker Siddeley Group Limited

# Onan Corporation

***The undersigned assisted in this transaction and was dealer-manager of the related tender offer.***

# Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.


**HARRIS  
BANK.**

ASSETS	December 31, 1976
Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 709,106,539
Time Deposits in Other Banks.....	309,375,900
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreement to Resell.....	332,528,125
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities.....	257,862,557
State and Municipal Securities.....	357,741,278
Other Securities.....	5,749,562
Trading Account Securities.....	157,907,435
Loans, net of Unearned Discount.....	1,807,237,945
Less: Reserve for Possible Loan Losses.....	(25,539,364)
Direct Lease Financing.....	57,956,353
Customers Acceptance Liability.....	29,778,876
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	87,503,045
Other Assets.....	66,037,747
Total Assets.....	\$4,153,245,998

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Demand Deposits.....	\$1,232,784,607
Savings Deposits and Certificates.....	654,660,023
Other Time Deposits.....	862,437,384
Deposits in Foreign Offices.....	438,698,644
Total Deposits.....	\$3,188,580,658
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short Term Borrowings.....	562,841,325
Acceptances Outstanding.....	29,814,155
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses.....	57,287,171
Mortgage Payable.....	3,689,738
Other Liabilities.....	42,904,124
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$3,885,117,171</u>
<b>EQUITY CAPITAL</b>	
Capital Stock (\$16 Par Value) Authorized and Outstanding 3,137,815 shares.....	\$ 50,205,040
Surplus.....	83,921,460
Surplus Arising from Assumption of Convertible Capital Notes by Parent Company.....	24,058,400
Undivided Profits.....	109,943,927
Equity Capital.....	<u>\$ 268,128,827</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital.....	<u>\$4,153,245,998</u>

**Wholly owned subsidiary of HARRIS BANKCORP, Inc.**

**MAIN BANKING PREMISES:** 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690  
**OPERATIONS CENTER AND BANKING FACILITY:** 311 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690  
**INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES:** New York; St. Louis; San Francisco

**LONDON BRANCH:** 48 Gresham Street, London, EC2V7AQ, England  
Johannes G. van Thiel, Senior Vice President  
Robert E. Vanden Bosch, Vice President & General Manager  
Telephone 01-606-8292; Telex 884932

**Harris Bank International Corporation: 77 Water Street, New York, N.Y. 10005**

**Harriscorp Leasing, Inc.:** 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690

Wholly owned subsidiaries of HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK  
ORGANIZED AS N.W. HARRIS & CO., 1882 • MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

**DIRECTORS**  
**WILLIAM F. MURRAY**  
*Chairman of the Board*  
**STANLEY G. HARRIS, JR.**  
*Chairman of the Board*  
**CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON**  
*President*  
**BENNETT ARCHAMBAULT**  
*Executive Vice President*  
**Stewart-Warner Corporation**  
**JOHN W. BAIRD**  
*President*  
**Baird & Warner, Inc.**  
**JOSEPH A. BURNHAM**  
*President and Chief*  
*Executive Officer*  
**Marshall Field & Company**  
**JAMES W. BUTTON**  
*Senior Executive Vice President—*  
*Merchandising, and Director*  
**Sears, Roebuck and Co.**  
**SAMUEL S. GREELEY**  
*President and Chief*  
*Executive Officer*  
**Masonite Corporation**  
**ROBERT C. GUNNESS**  
*Retired Vice Chairman of the Board*  
**Standard Oil Company (Indiana)**  
**HUNTINGTON HARRIS**  
*Trustee*  
**Esso of Norman W. Harris**  
**DONALD P. KELLY**  
*President and Chief*  
*Operating Officer*  
**Esmark, Inc.**  
**JOSEPH B. LANTERMAN**  
*Chairman*  
**AMSTED Industries Incorporated**  
**REMLICK MCDOWELL**  
*Retired Chairman of the*  
*Executive Committee*  
**Peoples Gas Company**  
**ARTHUR C. NIELSEN, JR.**  
*Chairman of the Board*  
**A. C. Nielsen Company**  
**JAMES E. OLSON**  
*President*  
**Illinois Bell Telephone Co.**  
**GEORGE A. RANNEY**  
*Vice Chairman*  
**International Steel Company**  
**DANIEL C. SEARLE**  
*Chief Executive Officer*  
**G. D. Searle & Co.**  
**MAYNARD P. VENEMIA**  
*Director and past Chairman*  
*of the Board*  
**UOP, Inc.**

## Results for the quarter ended 31 December 1975

**The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the three months ended 31 December 1975 are as follows:—**

	3 months ended 31 December	1974	Percentage Increase
	1975	1974	%
	£m	£m	
<b>TURNOVER</b>			
Group	211.4	84.1	
Associates	22.5	7.3	
	<u>233.9</u>	<u>101.4</u>	<b>131</b>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>			
Group	17.2	12.5	
Associates	1.8	1.6	
	<u>19.0</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<b>35</b>
<b>Taxation</b>	8.6	7.6	
	<u>9.4</u>	<u>6.5</u>	
<b>Minority interests</b>	2.5	1.7	
<b>PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS</b>			
before extraordinary items	<u>5.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<b>44</b>

**Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL**

**16 February 1976**







هكذا عرفت الأصل

[illegible]

## Eurocurrency


Interest Rates		
Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
3 1/2-5 1/4	2 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2-1 1/4
7 1/2-8 3/4	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2-1 1/4
5 1/4-6 1/4	3 1/2-3 3/4	1 1/4-1 1/4
7 1/2-8 3/4	3 1/2-3 3/4	2 1/2-3 3/4
7 1/2-8 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/4	3 1/2-3 3/4

Tokyo Exchange		
Feb. 17, 1976		
	Price Yen	
As	316	Mitsui E.
	340	Mitsubishi H
Print.	509	Mitsubishi Co
	337	Mitsui Co.
	481	Mitsubishi K

**ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED**

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED  
WE HAVE A DIAMOND  
INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US  
ABOUT IT. JEWELRY  
ALL AVAILABLE AT EXPORT  
PRICES

 SAVE 50% ON  
**DIAMONDS**  
ANTWERP 2000

Sales factory show room.

Feb. 17, 1976  
Price 1

Yan	316	Matsu E.
	340	Mitsubishi Hy
Print.	509	Mitsubishi Co.
	337	Mitsui Co.
	481	Mitsukoshi
	190	Nippon El
tor	744	Sharp
	318	Shiseido
L.	1,700	Sony Corp
P.	716	Sumitomo
	507	Taisho Ma
very	357	Takeda Ch
	373	Tellin
	335	Tokio Mar

Midday Indicated Prices						
<b>Dollar Bonds</b>	Norsk Hyd 94-95	103	104	Brookdale 44-47	75	77

[illegible]

son, aggressive, profitable South African Group of Companies' assets forming a Finance House to facilitate its own customers' changes and leases of capital equipment, incorporating all aspects of the business of the country and the world, heavy duty trucks, cranes, etc., to rapidly expanding market.

**OVERSEAS INVESTOR IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE ON AN UTILITY BASIS FOR LOW RISK-HIGH RETURNS.**

Available, highly experienced management, profit centers, and self-reliance. Low participation can be discussed either for the Finance company or in the groups overall concept. Group directors are available anywhere at reasonable notice in order to discuss

**PLY TO:**  
**IN GROUP ASSOCIATE HOLDINGS (Pty.) Ltd.**  
P.O. Box 672, Pinetown 3600, South Africa.  
Tel.: 729-446: — Attn. The Directors.

**MONTREAL COMPANY**

s SALES ORGANIZATION &/or well-organized

**SALES MEN FOR MARKETING A CANADIAN  
APARTMENT PROJECT**  
with a guaranteed return for investors.

## Professional Management Teams for hire

Group of experienced internationalist managers supported by a team of specialists performs cost reduction and company restructuring programs in problem affiliates.

Our group has extensive experience in the chemical, electro and electromechanical industries, and in Switzerland, our group operates on selected turnaround projects all over Europe.

**For more information write to:**

**Box D-5,194, Herald Tribune, Paris.**

**ONLY AIRPORT HILTON**

Orly Hilton is the only large, first-class hotel in the airport. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, it offers Hilton standards of comfort and service at much lower rates than the city centre hotels. Excellent conference and meeting

facilities are available. night's rest. atmosphere.

For more information, contact the Hilton Hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office. In London, telephone 493 8888; Paris, 720 3012; Frankfurt, 23 15 11; Brussels, 513 81 13; Milan, 688 14 41; Geneva, 32 05 55; Lisbon, 58 129; Madrid, 241 8358; Rome, 344 341.

# ZURICH HILTON

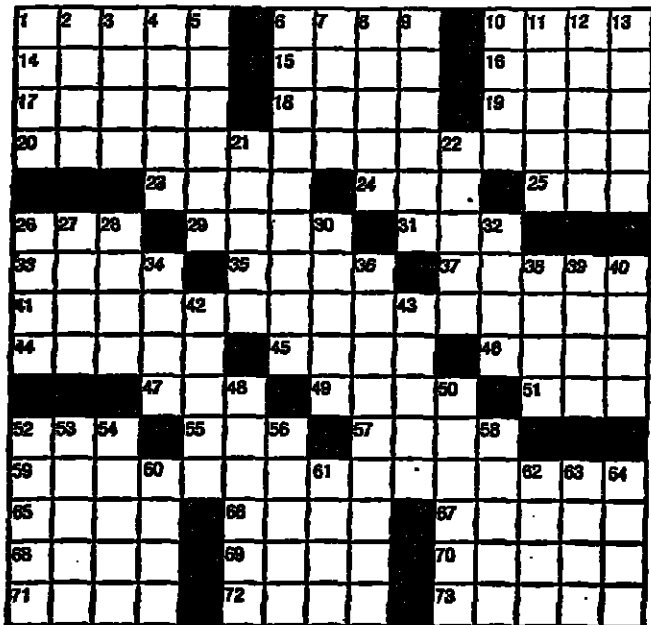
This is the only major hotel inside the airport. Serving Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, it combines superb facilities with a cosy, Dutch atmosphere, while fully air-conditioned and soundproofed rooms ensure guests a good

Only five minutes from the international airport by free hotel bus, the Zurich Hilton stands on a lovely wooded hillside in a Swiss dairy farm. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, this is an hotel with a holiday atmosphere.



## CROSSWORD—Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Merchant guild  
6 Serpentine stone  
10 So-so poker holding  
14 Darling in Ireland  
15 Front Prefix  
16 Light color  
17 College officials  
18 Dart along  
19 Box-score entry, for short  
20 He shouted "Sic semper tyrannis!"  
23 Abominable Snowman  
24 Weeks in a year, to Cicero  
25 Legal matter  
26 College degrees  
29 Airfield area  
31 Compass reading  
33 Proceedings  
35 Truth evader  
37 Honkers  
41 Her victim was in his bath  
44 Therefore  
45 After froth  
46 Drink  
47 Pinpoint, e.g.
- DOWN**
- 48 Map location: Abbr.  
51 Today's response  
52 Month: Abbr.  
55 Farrow  
57 Nitric or boric  
59 He was shot on live TV  
65 — down (modify)  
66 Tenth Prefix  
67 Spanish title  
68 Insects  
69 In a while  
70 Ne plus  
71 Bread and  
72 Pealed  
73 T. S. or George
- DOWN**
- 1 Pilgrimage  
2 Of Mars: Prefix  
3 Webster  
4 Jolson's boy  
5 Respond  
6 Out of bounds  
7 Tyler's successor  
8 "Tempest" character  
9 Admins  
10 Acapulco money  
11 Barrymore, e.g.  
12 Upset  
13 Babe and family
- 21 Balbo  
22 Game of chance  
26 Classic composer  
27 Head or stomach  
28 woe  
29 Mussal  
30 Author Alan  
32 As it — (so to speak)  
34 Chief  
36 Running a tape again  
38 Singer Nelson  
39 Wise one  
40 Hooks' partners  
42 Preliminary theorem  
43 Gran —, area of S.A.  
45 Indian military chief  
46 Carbon-copy paper  
52 Church area  
53 Showy flower  
54 French income  
56 Genus of oaks  
58 Reside  
59 To Scotland  
60 Nazi who flew  
61 College study: Abbr.  
62 Con  
63 Monk parrot  
64 Mild oath



## WEATHER

ALGAE	° F	° C	WIND	SEA	WIND	SEA
ALGAE	57	14	Unavail.			
AMSTERDAM	57	14	Overcast			
ANTWERP	57	14	Overcast			
ATHENS	57	14	Overcast			
BELGRADE	57	14	Overcast			
BERLIN	57	14	Overcast			
BUDAPEST	57	14	Overcast			
BUCAREST	57	14	Overcast			
CASABLANCA	57	14	Overcast			
COPENHAGEN	57	14	Overcast			
COSTA MESA	57	14	Overcast			
DUBLIN	57	14	Overcast			
EDINBURGH	57	14	Overcast			
FLORENCE	57	14	Overcast			
FRANKFURT	57	14	Overcast			
GENOVA	57	14	Overcast			
HAMBURG	57	14	Overcast			
ISTANBUL	57	14	Overcast			
LAS PALMAS	57	14	Overcast			
LONDON	57	14	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	57	14	Overcast			

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

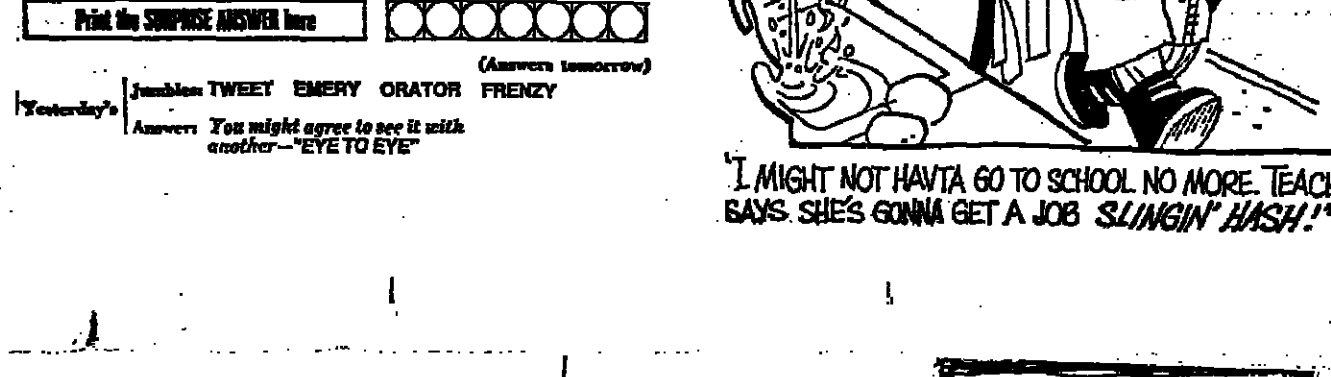
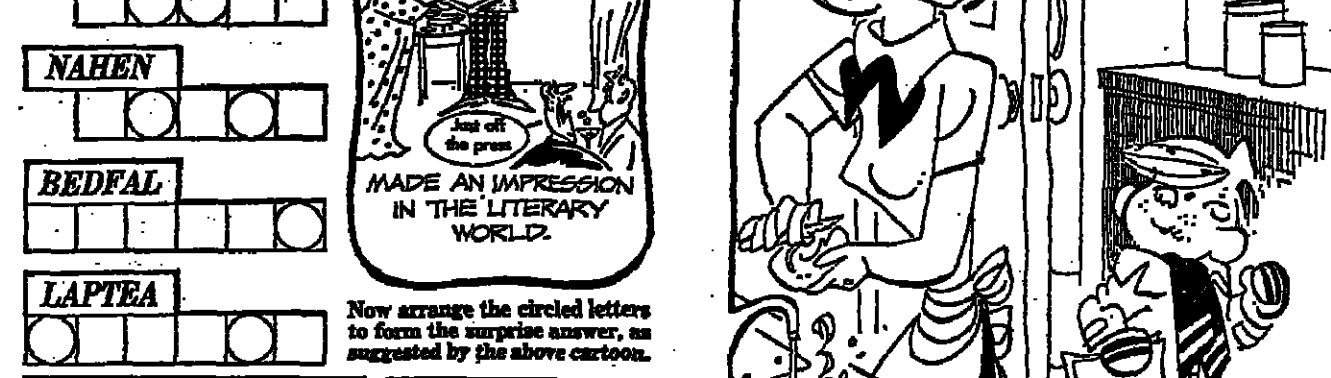
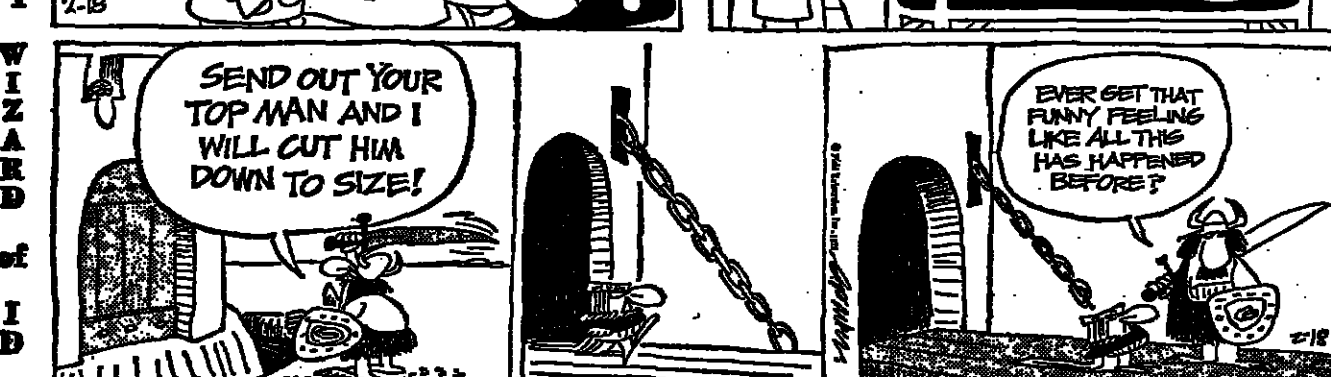
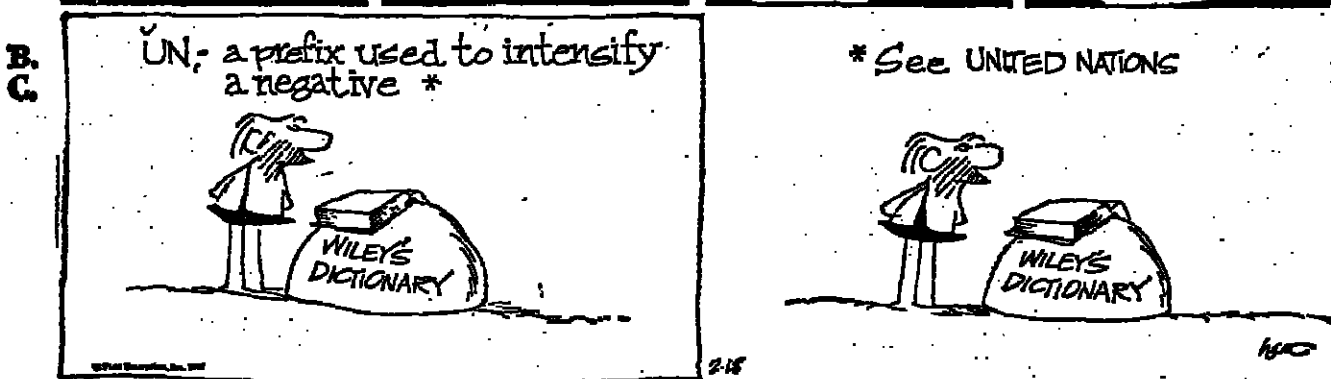
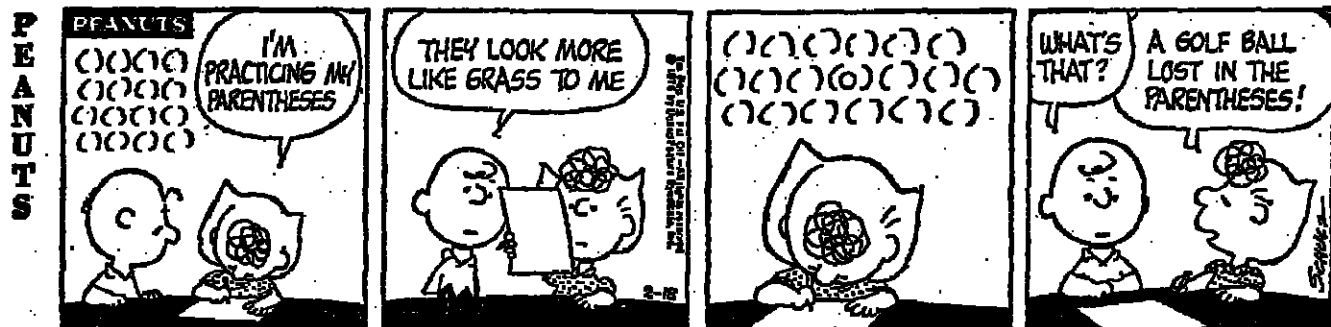
## ADVERTISEMENT

February 17, 1976

The most recent value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(a) Alexander Fund	\$7.22	(d) K&N Income Fund	\$11.91
(b) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(e) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(c) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(f) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(d) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(g) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(e) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(h) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(f) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(i) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(g) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(j) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(h) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(k) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(i) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(l) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(j) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(m) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(k) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(n) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(l) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(o) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(m) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(p) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(n) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(q) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(o) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(r) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(p) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(s) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(q) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(t) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(r) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(u) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(s) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(v) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(t) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(w) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(u) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(x) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(v) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(y) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(w) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(z) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11

(a) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(d) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(b) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(e) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(c) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(f) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(d) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(g) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(e) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(h) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(f) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(i) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(g) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(j) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(h) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(k) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(i) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(l) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(j) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(m) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(k) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(n) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(l) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(o) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(m) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(p) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(n) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(q) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(o) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(r) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(p) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(s) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(q) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(t) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(r) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(u) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(s) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(v) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(t) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(w) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(u) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(x) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(v) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(y) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11
(w) Am. Export Fund	\$11.11	(z) K&N Income Fund	\$11.11



## BOOKS

## THE OCTOBER CIRCLE

By Robert Littell. Houghton Mifflin. 193 pp. \$7.95.

## THE CLEWISTON TEST

By Kate Wilhelm. Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux. 344 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN its barest outline, the plot of Robert Littell's "The October Circle" may look like conventional Cold War melodrama. It is 1968. A group of Bulgarian citizens calling themselves the October Circle—after the group's "only female member, Octobrina Dimitrova, who was born on the October day the Bolsheviks stormed the Winter Palace and named Octobrina to honor the revolution"—whistles away the time as the water-sports of Sofia, while to the north-west, Alexander Danek tries to put a human face on socialism. The news comes of the Soviet "intervention." One member of the circle, a former partisan hero known as the Flag Holder, stages a one-man demonstration of protest. To mute any possible repercussions, the party begins to pick off the circle's members and turn them into nonpersons, until only one is left, a bicycle racer, who makes a desperate sprint for "freedom," only to discover that "freedom" is a reflection in the looking-glass, as much a distortion of the truth as the original.

"The October Circle" may look like a Cold War melodrama, with its stock betrayals and brutalities and its show trial in which one character's half-innocent jesting is used to convict him for being a "socially dangerous element." But there is something about Cold War politics that seems to feed Littell's imagination. The last time he wrote about East-West relations in his first novel, "The Defection of A. Lewinski," he produced a taut and ironic thriller whose chill has still not entirely worked out of my bones. Then he abandoned the Cold War for a comedy at sea, "Sweet Reason," everything about which I've forgotten except its silliness.

Now he's straddling East and West once more, and routine though the novel's bare plot may be, the images in which the story unfolds is something else. There is the jostling premeditation, Mr. Danek's, whose crimes against the state include conjuring a string of small Czechoslovak flags from the bodies of the wife of a party official. There is the circle's namesake, Octobrina, who has decided to experiment with still-lives: "You don't mean apples and oranges and grapes!" Mr. Danek rolls his eyes in horror. "You don't understand at all. I'm working with still-lives of animals objects... I'm trying to capture the tension generated by the dialectical contradiction between the word 'still' and the word 'life'."

And there is the bitter Flag Holder, who at one point precees his act of protest observing: "We hover like falcons, motionless on political currents, facing into the stream but not pressing against it; making slight adjustments in the angle of wing; above all comfortable above all apathetic. Every now and then we narrow our heads, eyes and swoop down, spitting, streaking from our beaks, for July intellectual kill."

Now and then, members of the October Circle pass a floor-calling mirror in the lobby of one of their gathering places. When they look into it, they see every thing in the lobby except their selves, because the mirror is really a painting ("the ultimate in socialist realism," as Octobrina likes to call it). The same effect can hardly be said to account for the novel's characters passing through. Here the images the reflect are indelible.

"The Clewiston Test," Kate Wilhelm's 11th novel, is also conventional machinery up to a point. Anne Clewiston Symon, a brilliant young biochemist, has isolated whatever it is in prout that enable them to resist pain. The small pharmaceutical firm for which she and her husband work understandably regards her discovery as sufficiently miraculous to permit conglomeration. The trouble is, the chimps which the so-called PA factor being tested are beginning to psychotic. "So, for some mysterious reason, is Anne herself, who has recently been smashed up in an automobile accident and may or may not be trying out a dubious miracle on herself. When ever the case, the president the firm wants to forge ahead. The Food and Drug Administration and the human subject about to be tested he dubbed Would a drug company ever such a thing to the public? No, we have any doubts, Wilhelm reminds you to this Thallomide.

The machinery of "The Clewiston Test" creaks occasionally. And the story requires us to sit so extremely in what we suspect Anne's trouble to be that it is as if we're being fed a prescription mixed out of Dextroline a Midtown. But there is one aspect of the effect that makes the whole experience worthwhile. Whatever is bothering Anne serves as a nice little litmus test for the chauvinism of the male ego. I have to confess that I flunked the test. Sexes of a different persuasion will read Wilhelm's thriller and cry, "T on!"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
a book reviewer for The New York Times

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In general, a competitive auction makes it harder to judge the partnership potential, but in special cases it can make life easier.

The diagrammed deal is an example. If left in peace, North-South would struggle up to four hearts only to find that there is a reasonable play for a slam.

The slam was bid after West opened with a weak no-trump, showing a balanced hand with about 12 points. This would normally give North-South trouble when they have game potential, but mark the sequel.

North doubled, simply showing strength, and East retreated to two spades. South ventured three hearts, a reasonable action with a six-card suit, and North thought it over.

There was a splendid heart fit, every suit was controlled, and it was clear that South held at most one spade—East had shown at least five and West at six hearts. So North jumped to six hearts, correctly foreseeing a cross-ruff.

The declarer ruffed the opening club lead in the dummy and started on a cross-ruff by leading to the spade king and ruffing another club. He then discarded a diamond on the spade ace, cashed the diamond ace and cross-ruffed in diamonds and clubs. The ending with the lead in the closed hand was this:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ 978	♠ Q5	♠ A9763	♠ A9763
♥ —	♥ J84	♥ AK96	♥ J84
♦ —	♦ J84	♦ AK96	♦ AK96
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
♠ 978	♠ Q5	♠ A9763	♠ A9763
♥ —	♥ J84	♥ AK96	♥ J84
♦ —	♦ J84	♦ AK96	♦ AK96
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

The declarer now realized that he would have been wise to enter dummy at the third trick with a diamond to the ace rather than a club ruff. With the lead in

JPL/10/15/80







